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6283

Ferguson Seed Farms

Breed and Grow Pedigreed

Seeds For The Southwest

SHERMAN



TEXAS



Adding Quantity and Quality to the Crop. Harvesting a Corn Breeding Block on Ferguson Seed Farms

Quick Mails Make Near Neighbors of us all

BY THIS SIGN YOU

FERGUSON'S SEEDS
ARE AS NEAR AS
YOUR MAIL BOX






KNOW THE QUALITY

No Matter Where You Live

Ferguson's Bred-Up Seeds are as Close as Your Mail Box

Not every community has a reliable seed store. Every seed store does not have a Seed-Breeding and a Seed-Growing Seed-Farm, a Seed-Testing Laboratory or Trial Grounds, or a staff of seed specialists to make its service efficient, yet we are as near as your mail box.

"QUALITY SEEDS" is Our Slogan and the Conditions of Every Sale are

Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back

A Guarantee to Be of Service must be clear and have a well defined meaning and be based on reason and fairness to both parties. We, of course, positively give no guarantee, expressed or implied, as to size, certainty or quality of crops. No reasonable person expects this but here is

About Representations. We try not only to be truthful to the letter and the spirit of all our representations, but to even avoid making misleading suggestions. We try to make our seeds good enough to please you before they are shipped, but if we fail in this, **Ferguson's STRINGLESS GUARANTEE** absolutely takes care of all mistakes or differences of opinion.

Ferguson's Stringless Guarantee

This Guarantee Means Just What It Says and we fully understand that we must make our seeds good enough to be satisfactory to you or there is no sale.

Your Judgment Is Final. Your Word Sufficient.

You Are Made Judge and Jury The seeds are shipped to you subject to your examination and final acceptance within ten days after arrival at your station. These ten days are allowed for you to make your own germination tests, examination for purity, etc.

Some seedsmen may offer to sell you anything they think you will buy. We will not even sell you any variety of seed until by some test, observation or

information, we have reason to believe that it is desirable for the Southwest. We want your confidence in our ability and reliability as "folks" and as "seedsmen." What is more, we want to **deserve** it.

Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back. We want to be as liberal and fair as could be reasonably expected. If for any reason the seeds are not entirely **Satisfactory** to you, or you don't "feel just right" about the investment, you may then re-ship the seeds to us (by freight if over 35 lbs.) in original bags, just as you received them. On return of the seeds, we will refund you the purchase price and pay freight both ways without "ifs" or "ands" or questions asked.

All seeds, whether sold for cash or charged on account, or claims arising therefrom, are to be paid for in funds current in Sherman, Texas, or Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, when delivered F. O. B. our stations, subject only to these conditions, as given here, which puts all the "strings" absolutely in your hands.

Parcel Post Zone Rates

Zone	A glance at the map will show the zone you are in, measuring from Sherman or Oklahoma City. The Parcel Post rates are as follows on f. o. b. shipments:	First pound or fraction	Each additional pound or fraction	Weight limit
1	Within 50 miles	5c	1c	70 lbs.
2	Within 50 to 150 miles.....	5c	1c	70 lbs.
3	Within 150 to 300 miles.....	6c	2c	70 lbs.
4	Within 300 to 600 miles.....	7c	4c	50 lbs.
5	Within 600 to 1,000 miles....	8c	6c	50 lbs.
6	Within 1,000 to 1,400 miles...	9c	8c	50 lbs.

For each 25c of charges add 1c as "War Tax" and allow one pound extra for packing and sacks, as our seeds are up net, which means "full weight."



Note how near you are to Sherman and Oklahoma City

Garden and Flower Seed Prices in this Catalog are Postpaid FREE.

Ferguson's Seed Current

Published every time the moon changes, from the private print shop of **FERGUSON SEED FARMS** to give Farmers and Gardeners the latest gossip about the **Price, Quality and Value** of Seeds for the Southwest. All seeds tested for germination and sold on **FERGUSON'S STRINGLESS GUARANTEE** of "Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back", as given in our illustrated catalog. Copy sent free on request.

Prices Effective
Jan 18, 1922


Sherman, Texas and Oklahoma City, Okla.

Volume 4
Number 26


SPECIAL PRICES FOR JANUARY ONLY: We will pay you to order in January, thus relieving us in the Feb.-March rush.

Orders for Seed Corn in lots of 2 bushels or more, and Cotton Seed for 4 bushels or more, will be accepted at 25 cents per bushel less than quoted within. Alfalfa, Grasses, etc., at 25 cents per hundred less. Garden and Flower Seed orders from catalog amounting to \$5.00 or more may add 50c more seeds FREE. Orders must be mailed before midnight, January 31st. **Act Today! SAVE MONEY!**

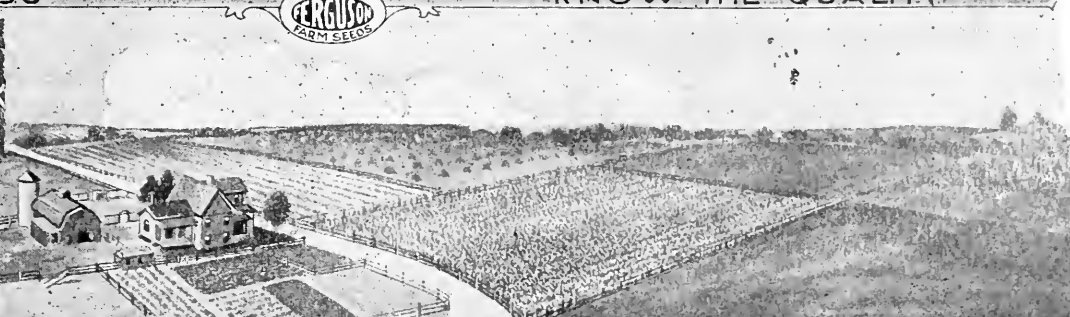
BY THIS SIGN YOU



KNOW THE QUALITY



FERGUSON'S SEEDS ARE AS NEAR AS YOUR MAIL BOX



For 20 Years **FERGUSON'S SEEDS** have stood for an **IDEA** and an **IDEAL** of seedsmanship for the Southwestern climate. He has pioneered the development of not only new and better varieties, but better yielding Pedigreed strains of these varieties. His own strains have not only been the proven highest yielding selections, but his Pedigreed seeds have out-yielded the Home-selected seeds of the same varieties, grown by his customers. This is not a "claim" but a **proven fact** established by more than fifty Experiment Station tests. Ferguson's 20 years of seed work will increase the earning power of your Mind, your Muscles and your

Soils. Why waste your time cultivating low-yielding seeds? Might as well plow a poor team to a poor plow, on poor soil. Read his Catalog

They have made
more bushels for others

FERGUSON'S No. 71 OATS

They will make
more dollars for you

It costs no more to plant, cultivate, harvest and thresh High Quality grains than common sorts. In fact, it costs less per bushel to produce from good improved High Yielding Seed. Our customers report that **Ferguson No. 71 Oats** from Selected Pedigreed, smut-free graded seed yields from \$10 to \$25 more per acre than common oats.

Ferguson's No. 71 Oats have been grown all over the Southwest for eleven years. Everybody says, "Great Improvement over the common un-selected, country-run, field-run, thresher-run Texas Red Oat." Hundreds of customers say Ferguson's own Certified Pedigreed seed has many positive money-making advantages:

- (1) Produces more bushels per acre.
- (2) Greater resistance to red and black rust.
- (3) Practical freedom from smut.
- (4) Greater hardiness against winter killing.
- (5) Better stooling habits, requiring less seed per acre.
- (6) Produce more grain and less straw, requiring less twine per hundred bushels of threshed grain.
- (7) Greater resistance to drouth.
- (8) Practically free from mixtures of inferior black oats, white oats and others that lower the yield and quality of the grain.

Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seed Oats are not only Bred-Up, but also double re-cleaned and graded, removing trash, chaff and pin-oats, and then given formaldehyde treatment according to Government methods, thus practically eliminating the damage caused by oat smut. This advantage alone causes most oat growers to lose more than the entire cost of High Quality seed.

PRICES on Ferguson's No. 71 Oats, Certified, Pedigreed Seed, double re-cleaned and graded, and also smut-treated in 4½ bu. new Branded Sealed bags f. o. b., Sherman, \$1.00 per bushel in lots of 50 bushels or less. In lots of 60 to 100 bu., 95c; 110 bu. to 200 bu., 90c; 210 to 300 bu., 85c; 410 to 500 bu., 80c.

Highest Yields by Ferguson's No. 71 Oats. For several years it has been in observational tests of the U. S. Department of Agriculture thruout the red oat section and Prof. T. R. Staunton, in charge of Oat Investigations reports: "Our observation of the Ferguson No. 71 Oat has been that it is one of the most uniform Strains of Red Rustproof Oat which is now being grown. It apparently also is a good yielder."

When you pay out good money for good seeds you want to know that you are getting what you want, i. e.—Seeds that will make you bigger crops. Here is the latest, reliable, competent information about the best variety of Oat.

In the 1921 Tests, the Best and Second Best yielding oat at the Texas Experiment Stations at Denton and Temple was Ferguson No. 71 oat.

In 1921 Ferguson No. 71 Oat made 102 bushels per acre—the Highest yield—at the Experiment Station in New Mexico. The next highest was 13 bushels less. It was likewise in the "Highest Yielding" class at the Mississippi Experiment Station.

In 1919 at Fayetteville, Arkansas, the Experiment Station had 34 varieties of oats in a "fall seeding" and a "spring seeding" test. Ferguson No. 71 Oats made the Highest yields in both tests.

You can't go wrong—Plant Ferguson's latest Pedigreed Seed. No other variety has such a consistent record for Highest yields. Order Today. Supply is limited.

For the sake of "saving" 25c to 75c per acre in cost of seed—why cheapen the value of your labor or the earning power of your land?

Our New Catalogue for 1922 is out.

Is your name on the list? It's FREE

Quick Maturing Drouth Resisting SEED CORN

Ferguson's Own Certified Pedigreed Seed

Ferguson's Certificate of good breeding is sealed onto every bag for your protection and ours. Look for it.

It's Ferguson's Own Certified Pedigreed seed that made these varieties famous for their High yields.

SURCROPPER, an early quick maturing drouth resisting sure-crop white corn, having the drouth resisting qualities of June corn and the earliness of northern corn, is now a standard field corn for six Southwestern States. Generally considered best for thin lands, for late spring or summer planting, and a better summer corn than June Corn.

CHISHOLM, Ferguson's own original strain, a medium early white grained red cob variety. The ears are just the kind to please the "good corn" fancier. This is the best general purpose variety of white corn for medium to strong lands. Ferguson's original pedigreed strains have made the largest yields in many Experiment Station tests in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT, the most famous and widely planted large grained medium large eared variety of yellow corn known to the Southwest. For 10 years it has consistently made the highest yields over all other yellow corn varieties in Experiment Station tests in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico. No official tests are reported from Oklahoma, but there is where a large part of our seed are grown.

FERGUSON'S PIONEER is "a survival of the fittest to survive," because it has found favor with the Texas-Okla. Pioneers on the Western edge of the corn belt for fifty years. Early Maturing, drought-resisting. Has 10% blue grain.

FERGUSON'S REGULAR CERTIFIED PEDIGREED SEEDS

Prices Per

Varieties—See Catalog for full description	Per pk.	Per ½ bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.
			1 to 10 bu.	12 to 20 bu.
Surcrapper	\$.75	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$2.15
Chisholm.....	.75	1.25	2.25	2.15
Ferguson's Yellow Dent.....	.75	1.25	2.25	2.15
Ferguson's Pioneer.....	.75	1.25	2.25	2.15

Cost per acre for Pedigreed High Bred Seed is only 25c to 35c.

FERGUSON'S ELITE PEDIGREED SEED

This is truly the Elite or Special Certified Pedigreed Seed, the very best bred seed to be had. It costs about 12c an acre more than Regular Certified Seed.

Prices Per

Varieties—See Catalog for full description	Per pk.	Per ½ bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.
			1 to 10 bu.	12 to 20 bu.
Surcrapper	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$2.90
Chisholm	1.00	1.75	3.00	2.90
Ferguson's Yellow Dent	1.00	1.75	3.00	2.90
Ferguson's Pioneer	See prices above.			

FERGUSON'S SEED CORN Made Highest Yields

At New Mexico Experiment Station.

You have often heard how Ferguson's Certified Seed Corn has usually made the "Highest Yields" in Experiment Station tests in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and other states. Here are the figures for the 1921 test sent us by Prof. Quisenberry of the New Mexico Experiment Station. The long growing season is accounted for because of irrigation.

Rank	Variety and Source of Seed	Days to Mature	Yield Bu. per A.	Yield below Surcrapper
1	SURCROPPER (Ferguson's)	142	63.9	
2	Mexican June (Local)	157	59.8	4.1
3	DWARF JUNE (Ferguson's)	152	57.8	6.1
4	CHISHOLM (Ferguson's)	142	57.4	6.5
5	Iowa Gold Mine (Local)	142	45.5	18.4
6	Hickory King (Local)	142	44.8	19.1
7	Reid's Yellow Dent (Local)	142	35.3	28.6
8	Buster's Yellow Dent (Local)	117	12.9	51.0
	Average		47.2	19.1

The above figures should be of particular interest to parties still planting Northern Varieties like Reid's Yellow Dent, and Iowa Gold Mine. Surcrapper is usually at the top of the list in "dry season" tests. It was ahead here under irrigation conditions also.

High Yielding, Big Bolled, High Linting

COTTON SEED

Ferguson's Own Certified Pedigreed Seed

"Best Yields" in "pounds" and "dollars" per acre is our record in many Experiment Station tests in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. We also offer best quality of long staple big bolled cotton in our **Lone Star** and **Ferguson Triumph No. 406**, both bringing the full premium for 1½ inch and 1¼ inch full cotton. Lone Star often produces 1 3-16 to 1¼ inch staple with heavy body, and sells for a premium of 2 to 8c per pound above common cotton under present conditions.

We have a reputation of 20 years standing back of Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seed labels which are placed on every bag of our cotton seed, seed corn and seed oats. Such labels say to you "Ferguson himself breeds up his seed and sells only the seed he knows to have superior money producing quality."

We sell our own cotton seed, Bred-up, increased, grown, ginned, cleaned, sacked and shipped under our own supervision. We are not mere seed merchants, buying from one farmer to sell to another, but bonafide seed breeders and seed growers.

When you start out to get good cotton seed, make sure of success by buying direct from recognized bonafide seed breeders. They alone make the quality in the seed.

We offer seeds so low that an increase of only 5 to 7 pounds per acre pays the entire cost of the seeds. The proven profit is many times this much.

January 1922 Prices on

FERGUSON'S REGULAR CERTIFIED PEDIGREED SEED

Freight Prepaid to Texas Points. Equivalent allowance to other States

In even running 4-bushel bag lots of each of the following varieties, **Freight Prepaid** to any Texas Station, and proportionate freight allowance on shipments to other States. Order today while they last.

	1 to 20 bu	24 to 48 bu	52 to 96 bu	100 bu and over
Ferguson's Mebane Triumph	\$2.00	\$1.90	\$1.80	\$1.75
Ferguson Triumph No. 406	2.25	2.15	2.05	2.00
Ferguson's Lone Star	2.25	2.15	2.05	2.00
New Boykin	See below. Have only 1920 seed left.			

We have seed of 1920 crop of Mebane Triumph and Ferguson's Triumph No. 406 which are quoted at 25c per bushel above seed from current crops given above.

FERGUSON'S ELITE PEDIGREED COTTON SEED

Price Per

	1 to 20 bu.	24 to 48 bu.	52 to 96 bu.	100 bu. or more
Lone Star	\$3.00	\$2.90	\$2.90	\$2.75
New Boykin [1921 crop]	3.00	2.90	2.90	2.75
Mebane Triumph	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.75
Ferguson's Triumph No. 406	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.75

We have seed of 1920 crop of all varieties mentioned above which we quote as long as they last at 25c per bushel above seed from current crops.

Cotton Seed.

Of **Acala Express**, **Snowflake** and other varieties. Seed are from reliable good growers at reasonable prices. Write for special prices on what you want. We can assist you in getting better quality at reasonable prices. We will give you the name of the breeder and grower in every case. We have **Nuan's Acala No. 5** from reliable growers in Oklahoma at \$1.75 per bushel.

PINK BOLL WORM

Send for February issue of "Ferguson's Seed Gumption", a little folder of of current seasonable comment about seed problems. In this issue Ferguson tells how to "Stamp Out the Cotton Insects". We have no pink boll worms, and if every one will follow the plan and suggestions of their State Entomologist and the Federal Horticultural Board, the small local incipient infestations will be stamped out this year. Every cotton munity having cotton seed with even a breath of suspicion of infestation is now under rigid quarantine and of course cannot ship cotton seed.

When desired by our customers in Texas, and to meet the quarantine regulations of the Federal Horticultural Board and the States having general quarantines against Texas, seed sterilized under State and Federal Supervision will be shipped properly certified and tagged.



Field Seeds

Seed Grains for Spring—

We have a limited amount "Spring Seed Wheat." All has been carefully re-cleaned and graded and put in nice shape for seeding. Prices on application. \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bushel according to stock.

We do not recommend the general use of Spring Wheat or Spring Barley. Our observation is, that in spite of their occasional large yields, in the average result, Spring sown Ferguson No. 71 Oats, or even ordinary red oats, will be more profitable. Fall sown Texas Winter Barley, fall-sown wheat and also fall-sown Ferguson No. 71 Oats are dependable crops. See our Fall Catalog in August.

ALFALFA	Price per		
	10 lb	50 lb	100 lb
Ferguson's Standard	\$2.40	\$11.50	\$22.00
Southwestern Fancy	2.40	11.00	21.00
Southwestern Choice	2.30	11.00	20.00
Hairy Peruvian	3.00	14.50	28.00
S. nooth Peruvian	2.50	12.00	23.00

We are glad to submit samples and quote special prices on large orders. Our fancy grades are 98% Purity and High germination 90-95%.

SWEET CLOVER

White Blossom			
Ferguson's Stand'd	\$1.80	8.50	16.00
Southwestern Fancy	1.50	7.00	14.00
Yellow Blossoms			
Ferguson's Standard	1.80	8.50	16.00
Southwestern Fancy			

CLOVERS

Burr Clover, Southern Spot-			
ted in Burr	2.00	9.00	17.00
Lawn or White Dutch			
Clover	7.50	35.00	
Alsike Clover	3.00	14.50	28.00
Japan Clover	2.50	10.00	18.00

LEGUME BACTERIA

For all Leguminous crops. Advise whether for Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, Etc.
Postpaid—Any Crop.

Bushel size (25c an acre)	\$1.05
½ Bushel size	60c
Garden size (Peas and Beans)	20c
Sweet Peas, Special	20c

GRASS SEEDS

	Price per		
	10 lb	50 lb	100 lb
Rescue Grass (Ready in August)	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	\$18.00
Bermuda Grass	6.00	25.00	47.00
Kentucky Blue Grass, fancy seed for lawns	7.50	35.00	65.00
Johnston Grass	1.50	7.00	13.00
Sudan Grass	.70	2.25	4.25

MILLETS

Golden or Big German:			
Fancy, Plump Seed	.70	\$2.25	\$4.25
Choice, Nice Seed	.60	2.00	3.75
Proso, Hog or Manitoba	.60	2.00	3.75

MISCELLANEOUS

Dwarf Essex Rape	1.50	6.50	11.00
Mam. Russian Sunflower	11.00	10.00	9.00

Garden and Flower Seeds

For every order of \$1.00 or more, we will send a collection of Free Flower Seeds, if mentioned on your order. Our Flower Seed Department supplies you with Flower Seed, Bulbs, Roots and Cuttings that give you most satisfactory results.

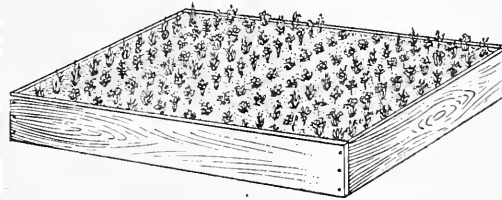
PACKET SEEDS. (Postpaid Prices). Our illustrated Seed Catalog gives descriptions and FREE Postpaid Prices on Garden Seeds and Flower Seeds in packets, ounces, pounds, etc., and on Roots, Bulbs, sets, Plants, etc. Our Catalog's gladly sent free for the asking. Your name on a postal card will bring it quick.

Bermuda Onion Plants

The usual manner of growing early onions is from sets. Experience now favors the use of young green onion plants. They grow off quicker than dry sets, are ready for use quicker and are cheaper than dry sets. We furnish only good, freshly pulled, vigorous Bermuda onion plants.

Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

Ferguson's Frost Proof Cabbage Plants are grown in the open, having no protection. This makes little sturdy, well rooted, hardy plants, which will mature your crop 4 to 5 weeks earlier than home grown hot bed plants; start them early. These plants are good enough to please you. If not there is no sale. **We have them ready NOW—** See prices below.



Bulk Prices on Truckers Seeds

BULK GARDEN SEED (Not Postpaid) Truckers and others buying garden seeds in large quantities can secure special prices for certain varieties by sending us their list of varieties and quantities. The following general prices apply to most standard varieties when sent by express or freight f.o.b. Sherman, Texas, or Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Add postage if to be sent by Parcel Post. Here are general prices applicable to most standard varieties:

We have a large stock of many varieties of garden seeds used by truckers. They are tested seeds from specialty growers. They are not only true to name, but bred-up strains of the varieties. Send us your list for special prices. Most standard varieties can be shipped at the following prices:

Not Prepaid, By Express or Freight	Prices per lb in lots of		
	5 lbs	25 lbs	50 lbs
Bean, Dwarf Green Pods	\$.22	\$.19	\$.18
Dwarf Wax Pods	.23	.20	.19
Pole	.30	.27	.25
Limas	.25	.22	.21
Beets, Garded	.60	.55	.50
Mangles for stock	.40	.35	.30
Cabbage	1.75	1.65	1.60
Collards	.75	.70	.65
Corn, Garden, Sweet	.20	.15	.13
Cucumber	1.00	.90	.87
Lettuce	.90	.85	.83
Cantaloupe	Send for special list		
Watermelon	Send for seacial list		
Mustard	.50	.45	.43
Onion, 1921 crop, Teneriff	1.50	1.40	1.42
Yellow Bermuda	1.80	1.75	1.70
Crystal White Wax	2.75	2.65	2.60
Peas, Most varieties	.20	.18	.17
Early Alaska	.20	.19	.15
Pepper	Send for special list \$3-6		
Pumpkin	.50	.75	
Radish	.75	.70	.65
Spinach	.35	.30	.27
Squash	.75 and up		
Tomato, Popular varieties	1.75 to \$5.00 and up		
Turnip	.40	.37	.35

PLANTS

We can supply Strawberry Plants, Dewberry Vines, Frost Proof Cabbage Plants, Collards, Onion Plants, Tomato, Pepper, Egg Plant, Sweet Potato Plants, Lettuce, Beets, Cauliflower, etc., in season, as quoted below. If you do not find quotations on what you want, write us. Prices are for each variety, usually put up in bundles of 100 each, sent fully postpaid. They are good strong, well grown plants, properly hardened off for transplanting, and we make you the judge. If not satisfactory, we will replace free of charge or refund the purchase price. Do not confuse these prices with quotations for weak, sappy, poorly grown plants put out by irresponsible, inexperienced plant growers. Special prices on large orders by express. No plant order for less than \$1.00 accepted.

Postpaid Prices

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000	Per M 5000	Per 10,000
FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Dec. to May					
—Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Surehead, Copenhagen, Market	\$.40	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$
—Collards	.40	1.25	2.25	2.00	
Bermuda Onion Plants, Dec. to April, Ready now					
—Yellow Bermudas	.35	1.00	1.75	1.60	
—Crystal White Wax Bermudas	.35	1.00	1.75	1.60	
Tomato Plants, Ready March 1 to Sept. 1					
—June Pink, Acme, McGee, Dwarf Champion, Ferguson's Blackland, Pear, Greater Baltimore, Earliana	.35	1.25	2.00	1.75	
Pepper Plants, Ready March 15 to July 1					
—Chinese, Giant, Bell or Bull Nose, Ruby King, Pimento and Long Red Cayenne Hot Pepper (25 for 15c; 50 for 35c)	.60	2.25	4.00		
Egg Plants					
—Black Beauty (25 for 15c; 50 for 35c)	.60	2.25	4.00		
Sweet Potato Plants, Ready about April first					
—Porto Rico, Nancy Halls, Dooley or Yellow Yams	.60	1.50	2.75	2.50	
Lettuce, Big Boston, Iceberg	.40	1.25	2.25	2.00	
Beets, Early Egyptian	.40	1.25	2.25	2.00	
Cauliflower, Snowball	.60	2.25	4.00	3.50	
Asparagus Roots 50 2-year roots, \$1.50	2.00	4.00	7.50		
Rhubarb Roots 6 for \$1.00. Write 8.00					
Strawberry Plants 25 for 50c; 50 \$1.00					
—Lady Thompson, Klondyke, Candy	.85	8.50	15.00		
Dewberry Plants, Austin or Mays 25 \$1.50	2.75				

Seed Sense Joggers

If You Wanted to Buy a Race Horse to win you a purse, as perhaps some of our great-grandfathers frequently did, WOULD YOU buy from a man who styled himself "A Breeder of Race Horses," yet never sent his colts to the races to compete for the prizes,—or if sent, failed to get into the winning class?

And Yet Many Farmers,—possibly you—are buying cotton seed, seed corn or seed oats from just such self-styled "Breeders," whose seeds are unknown to the Experiment Station tests, or whose announcements that they had seeds for sale, was also the first intimation that they were supposed to be seedsmen. Play safe. Ask for the records! Seed Breeders who have seeds that can not "run" don't go to the races!

There is Safety and Profit in seeds from Ferguson Seed Farms because of 20 years of bonafide scientific seed breeding, whose practical value and profit has been proven to be worth \$10.00 to \$20.00 an acre over common seed corn, cotton seed or seed oats, according to the "Experience" on farmers' farms and in

more than 50 Experiment Station "Tests" in five Southwestern States. Ferguson sends his seeds to the Experiment Station "Race tracks." And they win on Farmers' Farms, just as they do in Government tests.

The Cost of Ferguson's Certified Seeds is only a few cents an acre more than for just common seeds,—10c to 15c an acre for seed corn, 50c to 75c for cotton, and about the same for Ferguson No. 71 Oats. Not as much as the cost of one good plowing, but the profits will be larger.

The Earning Power of your Mind and Muscles can be cheapened by spending your time cultivating poor seed, on poor land, with poor teams and poor tools. Why take chances on pauperizing yourself or your family's future by cultivating unimproved, common seed, when good seed of improved strains of known good varieties can be had from Ferguson Seed Farms at less than the cost of one cultivation? ACT TODAY as your judgment tells you.



Positive Evidence of Cotton Improvement



Superiority of Ferguson's Bred-Up Strains

Proven In Nine Government Experiment Station Tests

The table below is a condensed record of extensive tests by State and United States Agricultural Experiment Stations in TEXAS, ARKANSAS and LOUISIANA.

These figures represent not "opinions," but tests—just the pound and dollar differences in the field yields of two well bred strains of MEBANE TRIUMPH cotton when grown side by side, in impartial Government tests.

How the Tests are Made. The United States Government and the State Experiment Stations investigate the many problems of the farmer, especially his seed problems. Sometimes they get seed of the same variety from different sources and grow them side by side under uniform conditions. As all the conditions, except that of seeds are made practically the same, it is accepted as a

fair conclusion that any noted difference in the yield is due to differences in the inherent yielding quality of the seed.

In these tests, it so happens that seeds of FERGUSON'S strain of MEBANE TRIUMPH have been included in tests of seeds with MEBANE'S strains of **Mebane Triumph**, the seed of the latter coming directly from the farm where it originated.

The sustained efficiency of Ferguson's Seed breeding work is clearly demonstrated by the results of these extensive tests.

It is useless to make "claims" and explanations of "how" or "why" Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed seeds are better when the figures of these exacting and extensive tests are considered. Here are the results of these tests: (See more details in catalog.)

Nine Government Tests Prove Superiority of Ferguson's Seeds

Season and Location of Stations Making the Tests.	Comparison of Yield of Seed Cotton and Per Cent of Lint							
	MEBANE'S SEEDS		FERGUSON'S SEEDS		GAINS BY MEBANE'S SEED		GAINS BY FERGUSON'S SEEDS	
	COTTON	% LINT	COTTON	% LINT	COTTON	% LINT	COTTON	% LINT
1912 San Antonio Experiment Farm.....	480.	38.2	520	37.2	-----	1.0	40.	-----
1914 N. Louisiana Experiment Station.....	971.	-----	1234	-----	-----	-----	263.	-----
1916 Arkansas Experiment Sta'n Mena.....	432.2	37.1	572.0	37.8	-----	-----	137.8	0.7
1916 " " " Scotts.....	1747.0	37.1	2061.6	39.4	-----	-----	314.6	2.3
1917 " " " Scotts.....	738.9	35.5	832.9	34.5	-----	1.0	94.0	-----
1917 " " " Van Buren.....	1293.9	36.0	1267.5	35.7	26.4	0.3	-----	-----
1917 " " " Wynne.....	403.3	35.2	651.6	34.0	-----	1.2	248.3	-----
1918 " " " Scotts.....	1347.9	35.5	1496.1	38.2	-----	-----	148.2	2.7
1918 " " " Scotts.....	1319.4	37.1	1284.4	38.5	35.0	-----	-----	1.4
Average Yield in 11 Gov. Expts.....	771.4	36.4	1074.0	37.0	Gains by Ferguson's Seeds		1918	40.0

The Gain in Dollars: Apply these figures to your farm. When Cotton is worth 18c to 20c per pound, and seed \$30.00 per ton or better, a gain of 94 to 263 pounds of high linting seed cotton is easily worth \$8.00 to \$20.00 an acre. This is \$80.00 to \$200.00 on 10 acres; \$800.00 to \$2000.00 on 100 acres. This much **Extra Money** is yours if you plant Ferguson's latest improved **Certified Pedigreed Seeds**. It costs no more to cultivate good seeds than common ones. The figures above were for two lots of *good* seed.

ORDER NOW, so You Will Have the **MONEY** Instead of **Regrets** Next Fall.

Boys Get Busy!

DO IT TODAY

\$400.00 FREE!

**Don't Lose Any Time Foolin' 'Round Gettin'
Ready to Begin to Commence.**

Driving Cob-Oxen and Riding Stick Horses was lots of fun when we were little fellows, but if you expect to be worth more than a tinker's toy when you get to be a man, you must train your brain, hands and habits to drive with Larger Thoughts and Bigger Teams. When you drive for larger results you must have more knowledge and Bigger Plans.

Enter This Race. You win a good corn crop, get lots of information and **power**, even if you fail to win a prize. But you **might** have the honor and distinction that goes with the "Best Ears" and "Biggest Pile" of corn at the Dallas Fair. Some boy will! Might be you if you try. It certainly won't if you don't. Get in the Game and Play. That's the way they **all** learn.

**"Quit yer foolin' around." Write today
for full information to**

R. W. PERSONS, State Agent,

A. & M. College Extension Service,

In charge of Boy' Club Work,

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS.

Progress is Based on Ideas Applied to Industry

The 13th U. S. Census Report estimated that the farmer of 1800 spent 3 hours and 3 minutes of human labor producing a bushel of wheat ready to grind for bread, and that in 1880, owing to the growth of knowledge, the introduction of machinery, improvement in seeds, etc., it required only 9 minutes and 58 seconds of human labor to produce that same bushel of wheat. Novel as the figures appear at first, they are approximately correct. Knowledge has made labor 45 times more efficient.

Since 1880 we (and this includes you and I) have learned a great deal about the practice and theory of cultivating the soil and the selection of seeds. In 1800 our great grandfathers tilled largely with sticks and wooden plows made from forked trees brought from the woods. These they pulled with slow moving oxen. They sowed by hand and brushed in the seed. They harvested with a grass hook, threshed largely with flails, and winnowed out the trash in the wind. Home spun, home woven cloth bags were almost a novelty.

The seeds planted then were not counter parts of such seeds as we have today. The progress has been so gradual and so great that the old varieties are lost. This is true for only 10 to 20 years back.

Today we use steel plows with fast moving multiple teams or more powerful tractors, and sow, cover, harvest, bundle, bind, shock, thresh, winnow, sack, haul, etc., by powerful machinery—all with **a knowledge** that multiplies the powers of human muscles (about $\frac{1}{8}$ horse power each) to 2 to 80 horse power. This is 16 to 640 **times the power**, and the **time** consumed in growing a bushel has been correspondingly reduced.

And Yet, Today

In this age—today, 1922, in the Southwest—Agriculture, in spite of this great progress, and while still remaining the most important **in-the-mass-of-human,interest**, is the most backward element in our civilization—judged by revenues, education, social or political power. As a class, in spite of their personal self-reliance and physical independence, they are so cowed, so lacking in positive information to give them a feeling of confidence and certainty in their ideas about farming, that the town farmer-merchant-banker-lawyer-doctor, (most of whom left the farm in early youth and who spend thousands of dollars on books of knowledge, expensive machines, etc., to make their **power** and **producing** efficiency complete) too often tell the dirt farmer that “it’s too high” to pay 5 to 15 cents an acre extra for seed corn of proven good varieties that have been bred-up by scientific methods for 20 years, and **too often** the dirt farmer agrees. The earning power of a bushel of such corn over common corn is \$20.00 to \$100.00 and sometimes more.

The town boy does not go to the farm. The Nation’s hope for a stronger, better, **more powerful** agriculture is in the **country boy**. Let’s cultivate HIM and make him grow. Mr. Big Brother, will you let me join you in **doing something** right now? Our agriculture has got to pull us out of the hole. Write me if there is something on your mind. Remember, the first thing is the **idea**. Then we act! We won’t do any harm talking it over. I want **your** ideas.

A. M. Ferguson

Sherman, Texas.
January, 1922

\$400 to Corn Club Boys

The Texas A. & M. College has been testing all the varieties of corn commonly planted in Texas, for many years. The results of the long continued tests show that there are only just a few varieties that should be planted in Texas. Their investigations show that Texas would produce several million more bushels of corn if these Proven Good Yielding varieties were more generally planted.

At the suggestion of the Extension Service of the A. & M. College, A. M. Ferguson, President of Ferguson Seed Farms, has set aside \$400.00 cash to be awarded in a series of prizes to the Club Boys entering the Best 10-Ears of Each Variety in the Boys' Corn Club Show at the Dallas Fair in Oct., 1922, and for best yields.

ANY BOY IN TEXAS may enter the contest if between 10 and 18 years of age by becoming a member of the Texas Boys' Corn Club. You may enroll and receive full information and instructions by sending your name directly to R. W. Persons, or to your Local County Agricultural Agent, if there is one in your County. Costs you nothing to join, and might give you an idea out of which you might eventually make a fortune. Write to both of them. Do it today. The 10-Ears of corn entered in this contest must be grown by the Club Member from well bred typical seed of either of the following native bred-up varieties:

**SURCROPPER, CHISHOLM
or FERGUSON YELLOW DENT**

Ferguson Seed Farms has nothing to do with awarding the prizes. That will be supervised by the A. & M. College. \$110.00 will be awarded for each variety, on 10-ear exhibits, and \$70.00 for Records of Best Yields.

For further information write us, but preferably R. W. Persons, State Agent, In Charge of Boys' Club Work, College Station, Texas.

Ferguson Seed Farms

Sherman, Texas

Good Seeds

Their Price, Quality, and Value

"As Ye Sow, So Shall Ye Reap", is an age old adage applied to seeds and conduct, meaning of course, that the **Quality** of the seeds sown, fixes the limit to the value of the crop harvested.

Price is merely what you pay. **Quality** is what you want. The **Value** is not in the seed themselves, but in the crops they produce.

The ancient proverb maker did not say anything about the price. He knew nothing of the modern ideas and practices or the cost of Breeding-Up seeds by scientific methods. He apparently knew but little of the certainty or rapidity with which seeds are improved or the quickness of "running out" or "running down" when systematic selection and breeding are omitted. In the last 75 years there has been more progress in improving seeds that multiply the producing power of mind and muscle, than for all time previous, back to the proverbial Garden of Eden. Here is the idea that has made this great progress possible:

"Highly Bred Seeds of Pedigreed Strains of Standard Varieties continuously bred in the climate in which they are to be grown, are first aids to bigger crops."

This is the formal statement of a universal scientific principle. Read it again, and again, until it's full meaning is a part of you. Ideas and Acts produce Results. The Southwest is the first section of the U. S. in which this idea was made the basis of a large business venture.

20 YEARS OF PROGRESS IN THE SOUTHWEST

A little over 20 years ago the idea and the ideal of the Ferguson Seed Farms was born. Hope and a little determination to do what needed to be done, plus the small savings out of a school teacher's salary represented the entire capital stock. Here are some of the accomplishments:

CORN. 20 years ago no farmer or seed house recognized a single named native variety of corn for the Southwest. Since then three have been "made" out of the crude mongrel stocks, that for many years have made the **Highest Average Yields** in the Experiment Station tests in 5 southwestern states. They are now more widely used than all others. Freshly improved strains are produced each year. Over a hundred Experiment Station tests indicate an advantage of 8 to 20-odd bushels per acre over other varieties now used in the Southwest.

OATS. A new variety of Texas Red Oats has been developed that in 1921 made the highest yields over all other varieties, in tests by four Southwestern Experiment Stations in three states.—**FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS.** Farmers report an extra yield of 10 to 30 bushels better than common Texas Red Oats.

WHEAT. A new stock of Mediterranean Wheat has been grown that has made an increase of 20% to 30% in yield over other common stocks of Mediterranean Wheat, in private and Experiment Station tests.

COTTON. Improved new strains of Standard old varieties of cotton have been bred-up to yield \$10.00 to \$25.00 an acre more than the original parent strains, according to the general judgment of farmers. Many Experiment Station tests in three Southwestern states indicate a similar proven advantage.

Such results have added many millions of dollars to the produced wealth of the Southwest. It's the 20 years' continuous work that has made it possible. In seasons of

prosperity as well as in seasons of worry and hard times the seed-breeding work has gone forward. The work to in-

crease the inherent yielding power of the big staple crops of the Southwest is too important to be interrupted by a passing financial storm. Scientific methods and tests have dominated the work. Nothing has been left to chance or guess. When we made selections for propagation we were guided by definite results proved by scientific tests. Only the proven best yielding selections, descended from superior high yielding strains are used in growing our seed supplies.



It's our adherence to scientific methods that have made such progress a certainty. This is true for farmers' farms. The same will be true for your farm. You can make Ferguson Seeds Farms your seed farm. These advantages are yours for a nominal 10c or 25c an acre-cost. The service is reliable and the cost very reasonable.

All over the Southwest there are thousands of earnest men and women as well as sprightly children who toil with seeds in the Great-out-of-doors, who are watching these seeds with an anxious confidence that reflects their ambitions for progress, or fears against future want or misfortune.

It's the hidden power of inheritance in these tiny seeds that will measure out the crops. In the last 20 years we have sent over \$150,000 studying the riddles of this inheritance in order that we might produce the "Seeds of Prosperity" for these Southwestern homes.

Government tests and growers experience say \$5.00 to \$20.00 an acre more. This is \$250.00 to \$2,000.00 for every 50 acre farm. There are thousand of such farms. We've got a Big Job. Your order will help to keep the work going.

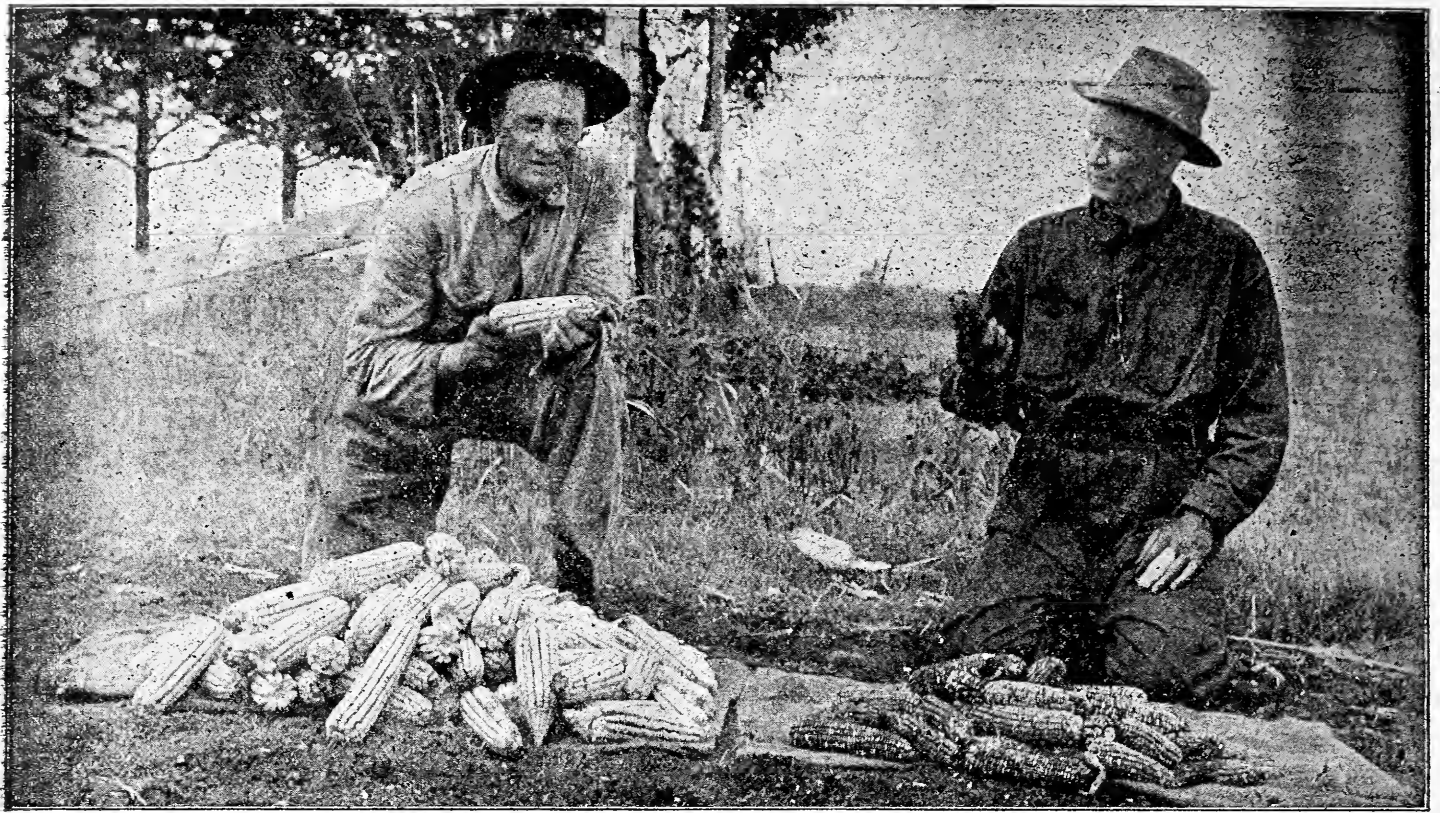
Yours for Better Seeds and Bigger Crops

FERGUSON SEED FARM FARMS.

A. M. Ferguson

In Charge of

Seed Breeding



Ferguson's Surcropper. (Ferguson's Pedigreed Seed.)

Iowa Gold Mine. (Iowa Grown Seed.)

Ferguson has spent 20 years finding the best varieties for the Southwest and improving the better ones. The above shows the crop from two kinds of seed grown in adjacent rows of equal length and stand. It pays big to plant Pedigreed Seed.

Ferguson's Seeds Make Highest Yields

By the certainty of over 50 Government Field Tests you may know that you will make better yields if you plant Ferguson's Pedigreed Seeds. The cost over the commonest crib-selected seed will not be more than 5c to 15c on acre.

During the last twenty years we have tested nearly every variety of corn grown by Southwestern farmers. As a result of all the information before us, we are growing only four varieties of corn. "Why just four?" You ask. Here is the information that answers:

Tests by U. S. Department of Agriculture at San Antonio, Victoria, Greenville, McKinney, Marshall, Tyler, Terrell, Waco, Sherman and other places have likewise proven by scale tests on measured rows, that Ferguson's Bred-Up strains of SURCROPPER, CHISHOLM and FERGUSON YELLOW DENT are the most consistent and highest average yielders for the Southwest.

Tests by Texas Field Crops Association. They cover a period of thirteen years, 1906 to 1919. Every variety of corn sold for seed by Seedmen or farmers, or Exhibited at the Corn Shows have been put to the Utility or Field Tests by growing them in rows side-by-side. More than a thousand samples of seed have been tested in various parts of the state. Over 50 test plots have been planted. The Results show that in every test the varieties originated by Ferguson, namely: SURCROPPER, CHISHOLM and FERGUSON YELLOW DENT have been among the best yielders—usually the best.

Investigations by Texas Experiment Stations at Denton, Temple, College Station, Nacogdoches, Troupe, Spur, etc., have proven that these three varieties produce the highest yields and are the most consistent high yielders. At the Denton Experiment Station Surcropper made the highest yield nine years in succession.

Arkansas Experiment Station Tests, covering over ten years, particularly in Central, Southern and Northern sections show that Ferguson's Bred-Up varieties are among the best for that state. SURCROP-

PER, is recommended especially for all light lands and for late plantings on any land. CHISHOLM and FERGUSON YELLOW DENT for any good corn lands.

Tests By New Mexico Experiment Station proved that Ferguson's Pedigreed seeds were the highest yielding varieties for that state. His three varieties were the 1st, 2nd and 3rd best yielding varieties in the tests.

In Louisiana, Ferguson's three varieties have been given wide use. Here is the Test Record for 1918 and 1919 made at the North Louisiana Experiment Station. Both seasons were unfavorable and all yields were low, but note the comparisons. The first four best yielders were from Ferguson's Bred-up Seed. Each of His Famous Strains Was Ahead of All Other Varieties in:

TESTS BY LOUISIANA EXPERIMENT STATION

Rank	Variety and Source of Seed	Yields for Two Years		Bushels Per Acre
		1918	1919	
1	SURCROPPER (Ferguson's Seed)	28.50	28.20	28.55
2	FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT (Frg. Seed)	28.96	25.5	27.23
3	CHISHOLM (Ferguson's Seed)	29.40	23.7	26.6
4	FERGUSON'S JUNE (Ferguson's Seed)	28.20	---	---
5	Improved Mexican June (from others)	27.00	---	---
7	Vardaman (from others)	26.40	---	---
8	Mosby's Prolific (from others)	24.76	---	---
9	Roberts' White Dent (from others)	25.50	22.8	24.15
10	Sentell's White Dent (from others)	26.26	20.8	23.63
11	Stewart's Yellow Dent (from others)	24.10	21.9	23.0
12	Hastings' Prolific (from others)	25.06	21.4	22.2
13	Calhoun's Red Cob (from others)	23.10	---	---
14	Calhoun's Red Cob (from others)	22.20	21.9	22.1
15	Calhoun's Red Cob (from others)	21.60	21.9	---

The Highest Average Yield in official tests in five Southwestern States for ten years is a record that gives you an assurance of Safety and Profit when Planting Ferguson's Seeds. No other Seedsman has dared to submit his seeds to such Widespread Tests

FERGUSON'S GREAT SUCCESS

Breeding Up Seed Corn for the Southwest

Is due to the consistent application of scientific methods for 20 years. The explanation and diagram below explains why the strains and varieties originated by Ferguson have made the Highest Average yields, and his latest improved strains have regularly made 2 to 9 bushels more per acre than "crib-bred" seed selected by his former customers.

Seeds get a Pedigree by being grown from plants of tested yielding quality. It will be a good pedigree if the tests show that they are better yielders than others when grown under like conditions.

The Method of Testing, therefore, should provide a means of measuring and comparing the yields made by seeds coming from single ears, separate stools or plants. The best yielding rows indicate the Champion Strains.

Champion Quality must be proven by tests of yields and the quality measured by scales and tapes—not by whims or opinions about the "looks" or fancy "show" points.

Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seed Corn of proven high yielding strains is produced as follows:

1. Usually 100 of the choicest ears are gathered from rows where champion quality has been proven by actual scientific tests. These, in turn, are planted in the following year in a similar breeding block, and on and on, from year to year. This not only avoids the possibility of deterioration or runn'g-out of the strains, but makes some improvements possible every year. Crib selecting

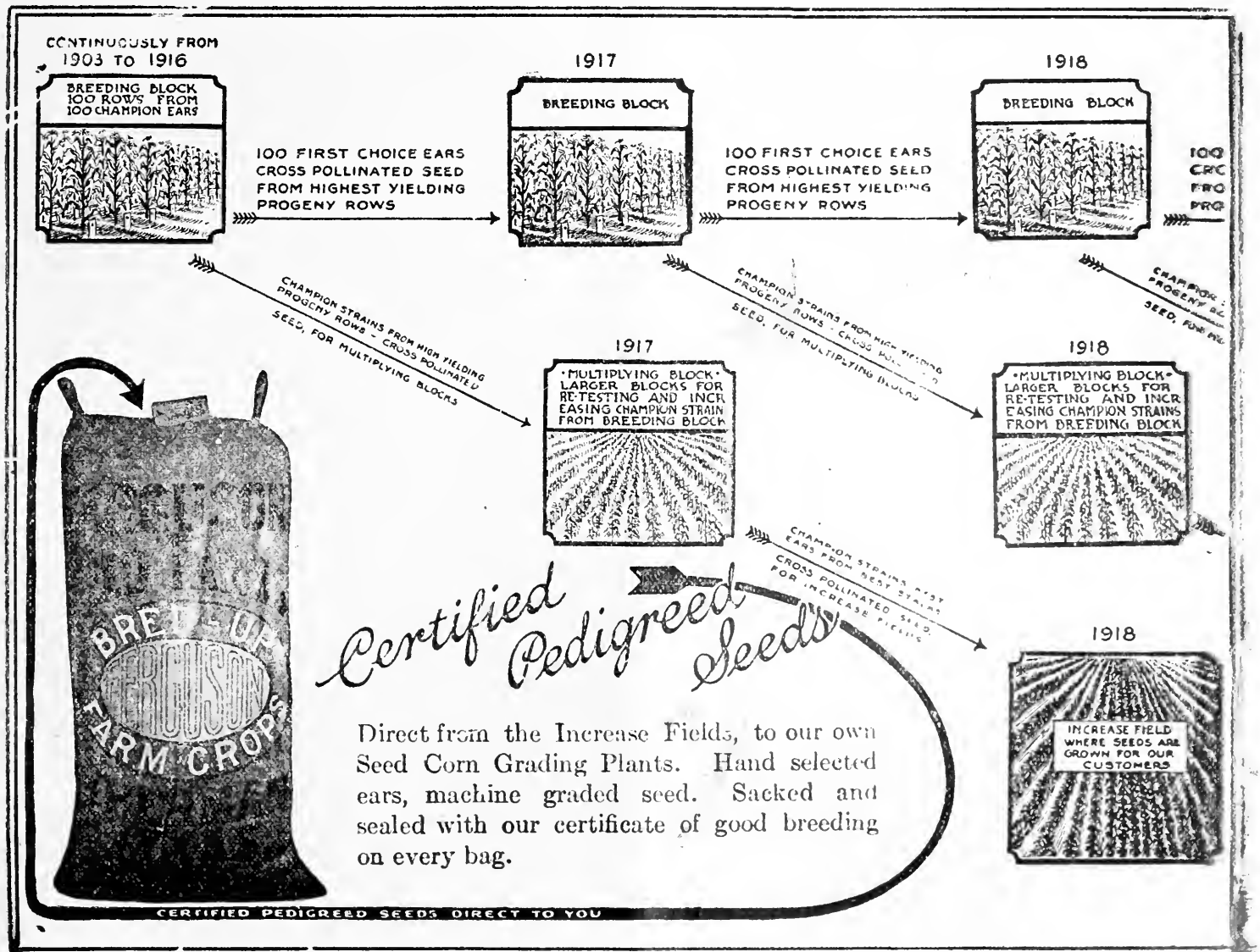
improves shape or form of the ears. It does not improve the power to produce larger yields.

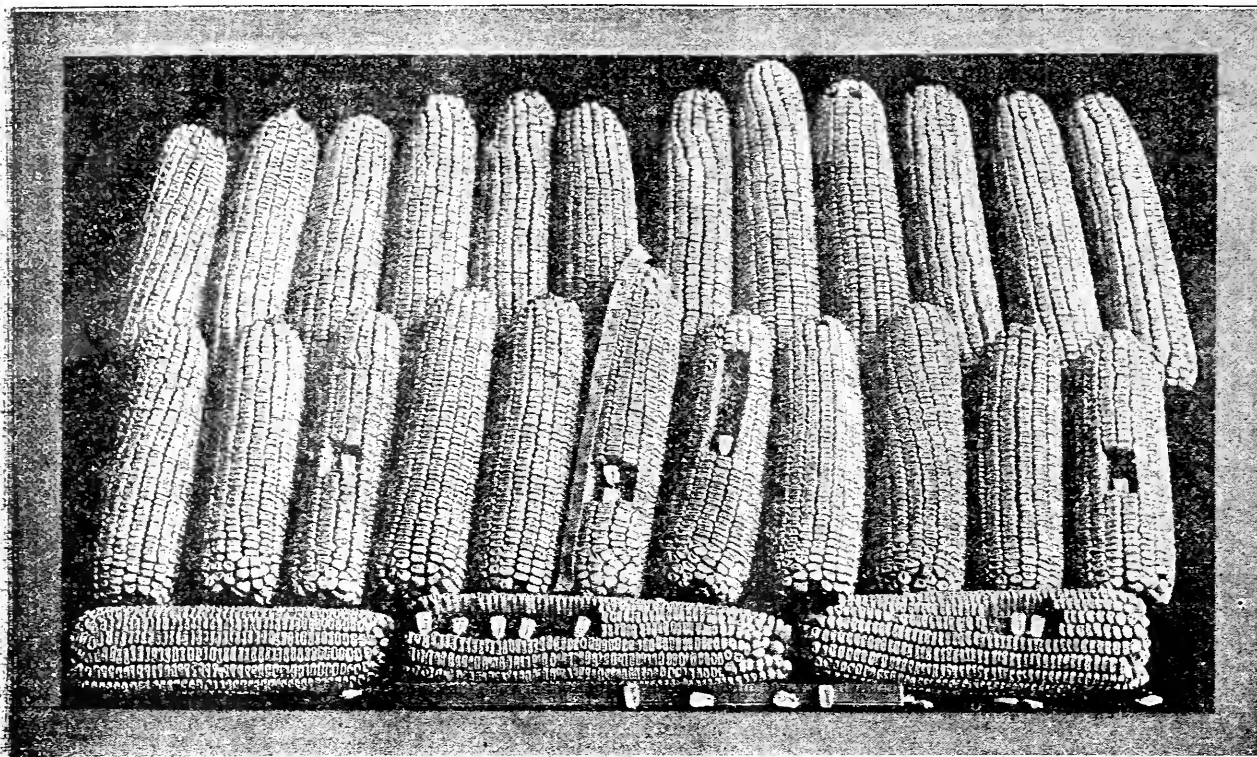
2. Champion Strains (in the case of corn) are further improved by cross pollination from ears of other Champion Strains of the same variety. Again the best score-card ears are selected from the Champion high yielding Strains in the breeding blocks, and so on, and on from season to season.

Recognized Standard Varieties are thus made better and better; improved and re-improved year after year, by saving the best ears from the best yielding rows in one breeding block, for planting the breeding blocks of the next season.

Seeds for Your Fields. And it is from breeding block seed thus developed that Ferguson secures seed to grow our MULTIPLYING BLOCKS, and from these in turn seed to grow our INCREASE FIELDS to supply bred-up certified pedigreed seeds for our customers.

Such are Our Methods for getting good seeds, with a good pedigree that produce good crops. Here is a chart showing the history of Ferguson's certified pedigreed Seed Corn we ship to you to plant in your fields.





Champion
Sweepstakes
10 Ears
White Corn
in Texas
Crop Show
Included
Here.
Grown from
Ferguson's
Seed.

Ferguson's Pedigreed Seed produced this for a customer. CHISHOLM CORN was named, introduced and has been continually Bred-Up for 15 years by A. M. Ferguson.

Ferguson's Original Chisholm Corn

Undoubtedly the Best General Purpose White Corn in the Southwest

History of Chisholm Corn. This popular native variety of white corn was developed, as well as named and introduced by A. M. Ferguson. He has bred it up to a high degree of excellence since it was first introduced. Its recognition as one of the two white varieties recommended as "Standard Best Yielding Varieties for Texas" by the Texas Field Crops Association, is positive proof of its good yielding habits. It has received similar recognition in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Record for High Yield. Ten years' results of Experiment Station testing prove Chisholm Corn to be the best Medium Early Corn for the Southwest. It is needless to stop and detail the records of superior yields made by this attractive variety of white corn. The fact that it has been officially recognized as a "Standard Variety" in three Southwestern states is sufficient. It is as widely and popularly known as Ferguson's Yellow Dent, and is an equally good yielder. It is probably a few days earlier, and stands drouth as well or possibly better.

As a Milling Corn it has no equal. Chisholm is a very attractive, strictly native-bred variety. It is attractive because of its sound, large, creamy-white, oily grains that completely cover a bright-red cob. The ears are large sized in favorable season, but if by chance the season makes them small, even the nubbins will show attractive, well-matured grains, with a large germ. The ears are stocky, not slender, and usually covered over at the tips by heavy, close fitting shucks that give an excellent protection against weevils.

It is a Medium Early Corn, maturing in 110 to 125 days. The ears are usually 7 to 9 inches long and

about the same in circumference. They usually have 14 rows of grains, ranging from 12 to 16 rows, with 45 to 55 grains to the row.

We have good seeds, carefully prepared, giving good germination tests. They "Look Good" they are good, and they will give good results at harvest time.

Remember: We sell no seeds that we cannot honestly and in good faith recommend for the best interests of our customers. That is the explanation of so many varieties not being listed in this catalog.

We recommend Chisholm as a safe white corn for general purposes, the best there is in its class for Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Northern Louisiana. It withstands dry weather almost as well as Surcopper Corn. General experience and Experiment Station tests have clearly demonstrated its superiority over other native and Northern varieties.

Pedigreed Seeds, like pedigreed live stock, must have a record behind them showing that the offspring is actually worth more money. Live stock breeders pay big prices for sires that will increase the quality of their crop of colts, yearlings, etc. This same rule applies to seeds, but if you get Ferguson's certified pedigreed seeds from Ferguson Seed Farms, you not only get better quality in your crop, but greater quantity also.

PRICES AND GRADES. We offer seed corn of two grades distinguished by nearness to breeding block selections and extra care in selecting and grading, known as "Regular Certified Pedigreed" and "Elite Certified Pedigreed" seed. Our seal and certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the seal or certificate is absent, they are not Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed seed. Watch for the seals. To adjust prices to wide variations we issue monthly Ferguson's Seed Current, which see for latest prices.



**Quick Maturing Like
Northern Corn.
Resists Drouth Like
June Corn.
Plant in Spring for
Early Crop**



**Plant in Summer for
Late Crop.
The Greatest Sure-Crop
Corn Known to the
West.**

History of Surcropper. Surcropper (an abbreviation of ("Sure-Cropper")) is a distinct type of field corn. It was developed, improved, named and introduced by A. M. Ferguson. In its original mongrel form it attracted his attention in 1901, a very dry and unfavorable season. The spring season was so dry that many fields of corn utterly failed. Surcropper did not. It made some corn when other varieties in the neighborhood fell down before the hot winds. This original stock was a very coarse, mixed or mongrel type of corn. Through many years of rigid selecting for good ear characters and breeding up by ear-to-row testing, it now produces very attractive ears, with large white, wide grains of medium depth.

Farmers in Five Southwestern States have come to believe in Ferguson, his methods and varieties because Surcropper corn has filled their cribs when other varieties failed them. In the Corn Shows it rarely gets a ribbon, because the ears do not match up to the score-card requirements. But no mistake! It is a proven high-yielding variety.

SURCROPPER HAS WON

Surcropper and Chisholm are the only two varieties of white corn recommended for general planting by the Texas Field Crops Association. No other white varieties have made the same consistent high average yields in the ten years' testing conducted by this association in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Texas Experiment Stations.

Surcropper Wins Corn Growers' Utility Trophy. We won the "Corn Grower's Utility Cup," with Surcropper. This is the trophy offered by Farm and Ranch, and awarded by the Texas Field Crop Association to the person producing the best utility corn, i. e., one producing "most bushels per acre" in tests conducted for the association by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations. This trophy was twice previously won by Ferguson's Yellow Dent, another variety originated by us.

Surcropper is early, quick maturing, drouth-resisting. It makes roasting ears in 53 to 65 days, and usually requires only 105 to 120 days to mature, counting from planting to browning of the shucks. It is two weeks earlier than common native corn. It is early, like Northern corn, but has a great advantage in its drouth-resisting qualities. It usually yields more than twice as much as Northern varieties. The photo on page 4 shows this clearly.

It Is An "Early" Corn for spring planting or a "quick-maturing" corn for summer planting on stubble lands or potato lands or where cotton has been killed out.

Has Made Best Yields in Experiment Station Tests. No other variety has made so many records for "Best Yields." Nine years in succession it has been the highest yielding variety at the Denton Experiment Station. It has several times been "First" in the variety tests at San Antonio, Temple, College Station, Nacogdoches, Sherman and at several places in Arkansas, usually securing these honors in lean or dry years. Even in seasons favorable to the longer growing types, it often comes in near the top of the list. It is a good yielder in all seasons and often proves to be "the best."

Puts Corn in the Cribs. Many farmers have written to us that Surcropper corn had filled their cribs when other varieties failed. If you want to be sure of a reasonable crop in dry seasons and bumper crop in favorable seasons, do not fail to plant at least a third or a half of your crop in Surcropper. It's a good corn on strong land at any time, and the best corn for light up-lands all the time. The latter need a quick-maturing, drouth resisting corn. That's Surcropper.

UNUSUAL RECOGNITION

Its many good qualities have made it widely popular. It is not only especially well suited for all uplands in Texas and Oklahoma, but has proven to be a good yielder in central and Northern Louisiana and on up into Northern Arkansas. It has produced some splendid corn in Southern Kansas, New Mexico, and Missouri, and unusually favorable comparisons comes from Arizona and California. On the lighter, sandy corn lands, in Eastern Texas, Central Texas, Central Oklahoma and Arkansas, it is proving very satisfactory, and is now widely grown. It has proven to be a wonderful corn in Egypt and South American countries.

Its General Use is Being Widely Extended. There are thousand of farmers in Western Texas, in the Texas Panhandle and on up into New Mexico, who advise that its early maturing and drouth resisting qualities make it their best yielder. It long ago established a record for high yields throughout Southwest Texas. Several times it has made the highest yield over the many varieties included in the tests at San Antonio Experiment Farms. A larger acreage is being planted throughout the Texas corn belt each year, as its good qualities become more widely known. The best thing we can say of it. "It's widely used."

PRICES AND GRADES. We offer seed corn of two grades distinguished by nearness to breeding block selections and extra care in selecting and grading, known as "Regular Certified Pedigreed" and "Elite Certified Pedigreed" seed. Our seal and certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the seal or certificate is absent, they are not Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed seed. Watch for the seals. To adjust prices to wide variations we issue monthly Ferguson's Seed Current, which see for latest prices.

Ferguson Yellow Dent

Makes Highest Yields in Government Tests
Wins Sweepstake Prizes in Corn Shows.

Southwestern Farmers Recognize that whenever the Ferguson Seed Farms originate and introduce a variety, it is the best variety in its class. Ferguson Yellow Dent Corn was developed by scientific breeding sixteen years ago and has proven to be the best yielder in Experiment Station tests. A. M. Ferguson introduced and recommended it to Southwestern farmers in 1906. Since then it has "made good" on farmers' farms in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi and farther east. In New Mexico on irrigated farms it produces larger yields and magnificent ears, and was excelled only by our Seed of Surcopper (a white variety) by a few bushels.

It is the only Pedigreed Yellow Variety in the Southwest. Other varieties have been developed by selecting the ears to type, but Ferguson Yellow Dent was developed by selecting the highest yielding ears and then had the type of the ears and the type of the stalk fixed from pedigreed selections. This explains why it has made such a wonderful record for consistent high yields.

Tried and Tested

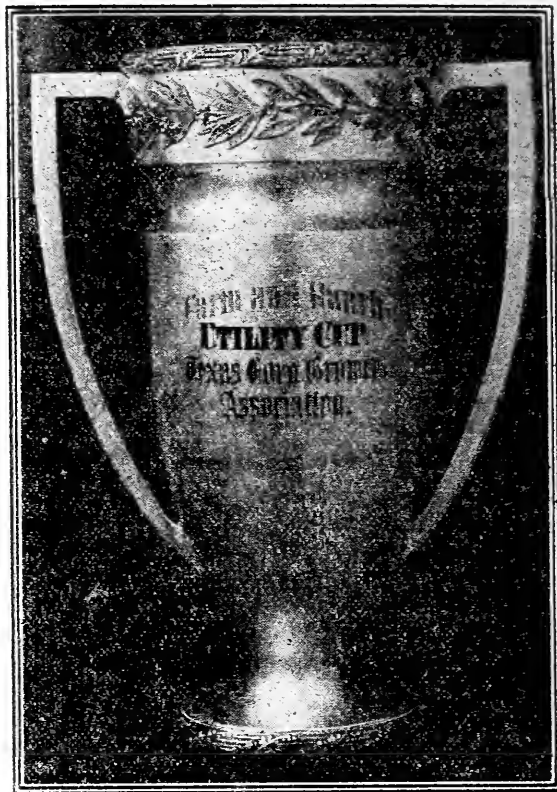
Recommended by Texas Field Crops Association as a "Standard high yielding variety for the Southwest. This recommendation and recognition was not based on somebody's "opinion" or "observation" or "experience." It is based on the measured result of nine years of carefully conducted field yields tests, in comparison with field yield tests with all other varieties of corn grown by Texas farmers.

Maturity and Adaptability

Ferguson Yellow Dent is a medium early variety maturing from 120 to 130 days from planting. The ears are heavy for their size, blocky, and well shaped, usually having 12 to 16 rows of very broad, deep, shiny, golden yellow grains. They always please. The ears usually shell out 82 to 88 per cent grain. The legal standard calls for only 80 per cent grain.

It has proven its adaptability to a wide range of climates, soils and seasons. It is a high yielder on uplands and produces magnificent results on bottom lands. It produces abundant yields of fine, heavy corn in Northern Oklahoma, Eastern Arkansas and Mississippi, and is a sure, safe corn for the Southern corn belt in Texas. In Louisiana it is constantly growing in favor with planters who want a large ear with larger yellow grains.

Approved by Arkansas Crop Improvement Association as a standard variety for general planting on good corn lands. This recommendation was likewise on field yields tests, conducted by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, covered many years and all sections of the state, and the approval of Arkansas corn growers.



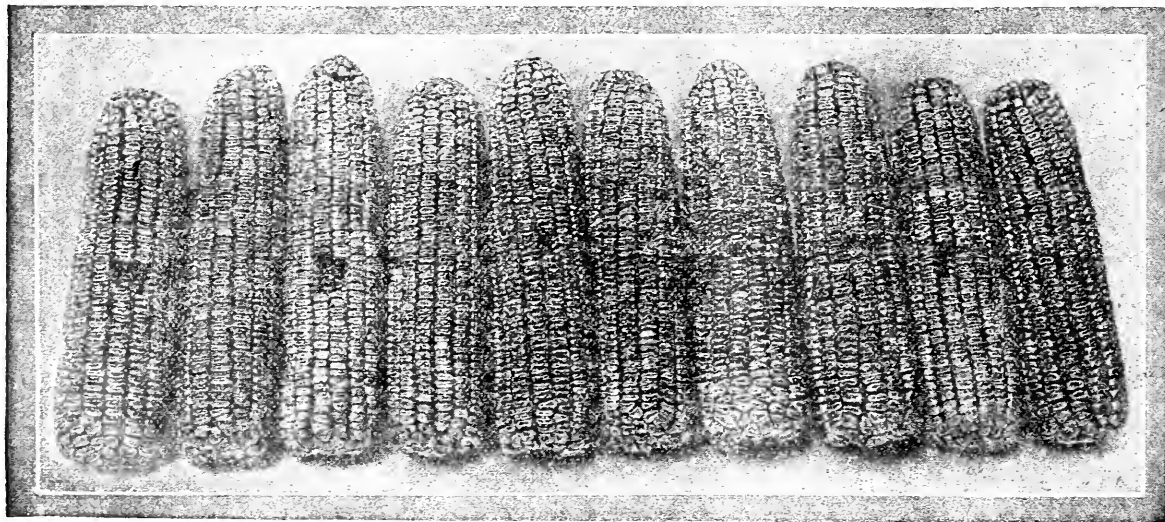
Corn Growers' Utility Cup

The Highest Honor that can be won by any variety of corn in the Southwest is the Corn Growers' Utility Cup. It is awarded annually by the Texas Field Crops Association. We have won this cup four times and have been won six times by our seed.

The Highest Honors Won.

Three Times Winner of the Corn Growers' Utility Cup. Utility stands for bigger crops. This is the highest honor that can be won by any variety, because the award is based on records of "Best Average Yields" made by any variety, in several practical field tests conducted for the Texas Field Crops Association, by the Texas Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These tests have usually been conducted at College Station, Temple, Greenville, Nacogdoches, Sherman and San Antonio, where 60 to 75 or more varieties or selections are entered in the contest. Ferguson Yellow Dent has been the winner of the "Utility Cup" three times.

PRICES AND GRADES. We offer seed corn of two grades distinguished by nearness to breeding block selections and extra care in selecting and grading, known as "Regular Certified Pedigreed" and "Elite Certified Pedigreed" seed. Our seal and certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the seal or certificate is absent, they are not Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed seed. Watch for the seals. To adjust prices to wide variations we issue monthly Ferguson's Seed Current, which see for latest prices.



We Supply
You With
the originator's
Certified
Pedigreed
SEED CORN
Improved by
Twenty Years
of Breeding

FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT is usually winner of the First and Sweepstake prizes in the Corn Shows. Grand Championship Sweepstakes, ten ears, in Texas Crop Show, 1916. Grown from our seed.

Ferguson Seed Farms Help Farmers.

Get More Money Out of Cotton

Practical experience on farmer's farms and the results of many Government Tests prove an increased production of \$10.00 to \$40.00 an acre from Ferguson's Seed
Read the figures from the Tests for the proof.

The Plant Breeding Work of Ferguson Seed Farms is in charge of a staff of men who know, not only the rough and tumble problems of practical farmers, but are trained scientific plant breeders who have devoted years of study and investigation to scientific seed breeding.

We Practiced Rigid Stalk Selecting, saving seed every year from well-formed stalks. Many farmers do not understand that our expert cotton breeders may judge the probable fruitfulness of a stalk of cotton by its shape, just as accurately as horsemen judge the usefulness of their animals by their shape. Only seed breeders who grow their seed from selected stalks of pedigreed parentage do this.

We Select for Early, Rapid Continuous Fruiting. This is very important if not essential for the preservation of the cotton growing industry under boll weevil conditions and along the northern edge of the cotton zone where early rapid fruiting is essential to head off the early frost.

Boll Weevils and Pedigree Breeding

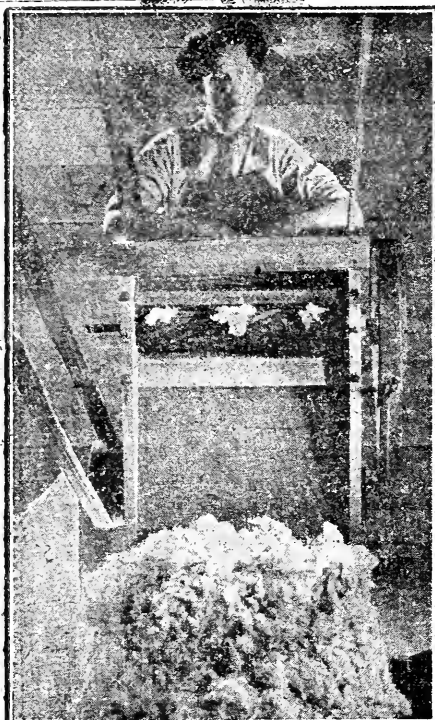
Substantial competent proof of the superior efficiency of our Seed Breeding Work is given in the tabulated results of seven Government tests on page 12. These figures show that Ferguson's strains of Mebane Triumph were 38.8 per cent earlier and 14.4 per cent superior in inherent yield, to seed produced by the originator, amounting to \$20.84 and \$17.90 per acre respectively when cotton was worth only 18 cents.



NEW BOWKIN COTTON
UNPICKED FEB 26, 1917
97.5% IN THE BURS

A February Scene Proving that Ferguson's "Bred-Up" strains of Cotton are 99 per cent Storm Proof.

A cotton breeding block left unpicked until the storm-proof qualities of different selections could be tested out "by seven months weather" from August to near March 1st. Actual count on December 9th showed less than one-half of one per cent locks on the ground. Finally picked February 25th and 27th with 97.5 per cent of the locks still in the burs. Note the condition of the early bottom bolls. Better Storm Proof qualities preserves the "grades" and reduces waste. This spells \$5.00 to \$15.00 on every bale in bad weather or delayed picking.



Laboratory Roller Gin. Has no saws. This is used with the balances, allows Ferguson to make accurate determinations of the per cent of lint in the seed cotton of each individual plant.

To Gain \$20.84

an Acre, on the first picking certainly means something to farmers under all conditions, but especially to farmers having boll weevils, late planting and early frost to contend with. Mind you: Mere differences in earliness of fruiting of two well bred strains of the same variety was worth this much on every acre; \$208.40 on 10 acres; \$2,084.00 on 100 acres.

Such Positive proof of efficiency in our seed breeding work shows that it will pay you to plant every acre of your farm with **Fergusons Certified Bred-Up Seeds.** Figuring 16 pounds of planting seed per acre, our seed are worth \$41.68 a bushel more than the originator's seed, because they produce this much more in the crop according to the results of nine Government tests.

Advantages of Large Bolls.

Well shaped stalks should have well shaped large, easily picked bolls. Medium to large size bolls are valuable because:

1. Are Easier to Pick. When bolls are so large that pickers get a pound of seed cotton in 40 to 55 grabs, it is plainly an economy of 25 per cent to 60 per cent in labor of picking to avoid planting cotton that requires 65 to 90 bolls to make a pound.

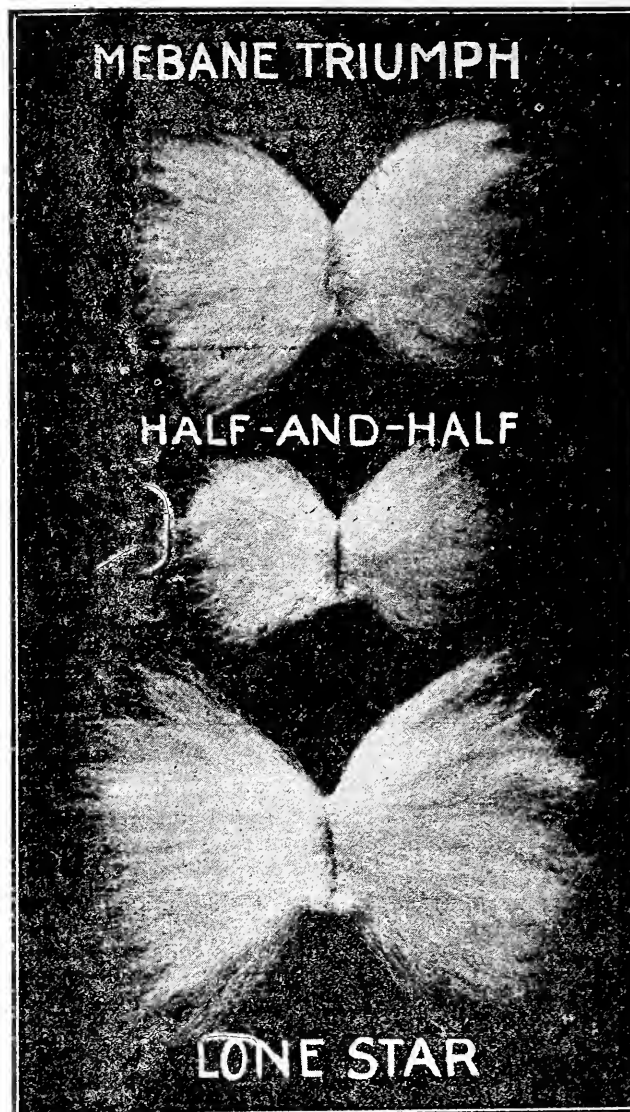
2. Are Usually More Storm Proof and thus more valuable because they not only protect against loss of cotton in wind and storm, but when short labor or weather conditions keep you out of the fields, extra storm proof and quality also more certainly preserve the "grade" to the extent of \$2.50 to \$25.00 per bale.

3. The Money Value of Storm-Proof Quality is measured not only in the greater ease of picking cotton "out of the bolls" instead of "off of the ground" but also because it avoids "stringing out" that catches dust, producing low priced "blue" grades. When the spread between the grades is 1 to 3 cents for each grade, \$5.00 to \$50.00 per bale, extra storm-proof quality is worth more than even heretofore.

Maintaining Good Staple

To Keep Good Staple, in all Southwestern cotton is very desirable, and to attain this Ferguson Seed Farms actually measure the staple of every selection that goes into its breeding blocks. The staple on three to five thousand individual stalks, field and breeding block selections is measured every year. The highest standard for each variety is maintained and in some cases has been increased without sacrificing other more valuable qualities.

The Money Value of Staple. In recent years some local markets have offered substantial premiums for medium staple cotton, ranging from nothing to 2 to 5 cents per pound, \$5.00 to \$25.00 per bale. Very frequently the farmer gets the same price for 1½ inch staple as his neighbor for 15-16 inch staple. The entire responsibility for this condition is not altogether on the local cotton buyer. The farmers may help by growing varieties that naturally produce longer fibre.



The Length of Fibre in Cotton Is Important

The above cut shows the staple of MEBANE TRIUMPH, usually ranging from 1 inch to 1¼ inches long; Half and Half from ¾-inch to ¾-inch, and LONE STAR from 11-16 to 13-16 inches long. The staple varies with the seasons and soils. The samples photographed above grew in the same field, under the same conditions, in our variety test field.

Under present conditions Lone Star, a superior medium staple variety, and Ferguson Triumph No. 406 are most promising for the average cotton farmer. Besides affording a good staple (11-16 inches to 1¼ inches, according to conditions), they also make good gin turnouts (35 to 42 per cent lint,) have large bolls (37 to 50 per pound,) are very storm-proof, easy to pick and are proven heavy yielders in the fields.

Farmer's Gain From High Linting Seed

It is generally assumed that high linting varieties yield as much seed cotton per acre as low linting varieties. An examination of the results of many Experiment Stations tests seem to indicate that they do actually yield more seed cotton per acre. Especially is this true for Triumph, Lone Star and New Boykin when compared with low linting varieties like Rowden, Acala, Express, etc. It is therefore proper to figure the gain of lint cotton in better turnouts as an extra value in the crop. Figuring just the lint cotton at 20 cents per pound the following figures illustrate the great advantage of good linting:

Gains in Pounds and Dollars from High Linting Cotton

Seed Cotton	% Lint	Bale Wt.	Value
1500	40%	600 lbs.	\$120.00
1500	32%	480 lbs.	96.00
Gains in Cotton and Dollars	8%	120 lbs.	\$ 24.00

Results similar to the above are common at many gins where the varieties mentioned are grown in the same community. The gain is equivalent to 4.8 cents per pound for lint cotton, or about 25% of the value of the crop. If the example be divided by half the gain is equivalent to 2.4 cents per pound or \$12.00 per bale.

Better Linting Saves in Cost of Picking. Seed production is otherwise an economic loss to the farmer because usually it costs more "per hundred" to pick and harvest cotton seed than it brings in. Compare also the saving in the following example of cotton requiring 1200 to 1700 pounds seed cotton to make a 500-lb. bale of lint cotton, counting picking at \$1.00 per hundred pounds.

Advantages of Picking High Linting Cotton

Wt. of Bale	Per Cent Lint	Wt. of Seed Cotton	Rate For Picking	Cost per Bale
500 lbs.	29.3%	1200 lbs.	\$1.00	12.00
500 lbs.	40.0%	1700 lbs.	\$1.00	\$17.00
Gains	10.7%	500 lbs.	Saving	\$5.00

A Saving of \$5.00 Per Bale is equal to 1 cent per pound on lint.

Farmer's Saving in Ginning Costs. Cotton is usually ginned at 30 cents to 40 cents per 100 lbs. of seed cotton. In the above examples the saving in ginning charges will be approximately \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bale. Ginners usually prefer to gin high linting seed cotton at the lessened return per bale.



Working Out the Per Cent of Lint in Individual Stalk Selections

All our cotton seed descend from carefully selected individual plants. These selections must prove up good linting quality before they are selected for further tests in Ferguson's Breeding Blocks. See illustration of Roller Gin.

The Extra Value of Better Gin Turnouts

The Value of Good Linting Cotton May be Summarized on the Basis of "a Single Bale" as follows:

- (1) Saving in cost of picking.....\$1.00 to \$8.00
- (2) Saving in cost of ginning 1.00 to 2.00
- (3) Gain in value of lint 5.00 to 24.00

Advantages of Better Linting per bale.....\$5.00 to \$31.00

It is obviously plain that a farmer growing a low linting variety loses \$6.00 to \$31.00 on every bale. The practical value is obvious when this is figured to a "lint price" basis, which is equal to 1¼c to over 6c per pound. This is greater than the premium usually paid for extra staple of low-linting long staple varieties.

Another way of measuring the advantage of better linting is to estimate on a basis of "Dollars per acre." The following figures apply using the figures in the above table as a basis. Ferguson Seed Farms do not believe a farmer can afford to grow a low linting variety under present market conditions. Note the foregoing and the following tables for the "reasons."

1 bale per acre	\$5.00 to \$18.50
¾ bale per acre	4.50 to 23.25
½ bale per acre	3.00 to 18.50
¼ bale per acre	1.50 to 9.25

In Developing Better Linting, Ferguson Seed Farms make us of all the necessary instruments and precision machines to eliminate guess chance or hasty

opinions. Mere Seed Growers, Farmers and Merchant Seedmen Do Not Perform These Valuable Services in Breeding-up Cotton.



A Novemberscene in Ferguson's Trial Grounds, contrasting Ferguson's Storm-Proof Strains with a common cotton. Note fallen locks in the middles.

Larger Field Yields Most Important

Most Important. Large Field Yields is the most obviously valuable quality of a good variety, or an improved strain of a good variety. In our breeding work we always compare the relative yielding qualities of the different selections by growing them in adjacent rows. It is the thoroughness of this work that has preeminently established the ability of our strains to make large yields per acre, as shown by numerous Experiment Station tests. See table on page 10 for results of actual tests.

Better Yields Per Acre increase the returns more rapidly than any other quality in Bred-up Cotton. Figuring seed cotton for convenience at 8 cents per pound, every increase of one hundred pounds adds \$8.00 per acre; 200 pounds adds \$16.00, and 300 pounds adds \$24.00 per acre. When it is noted that our improved strains have frequently made 100 to 300 pounds more per acre than even other strains of the same variety (see page 10,) it is easy to see that increased field yields is relatively more important. It runs to money faster.



A Ten Saw Laboratory Gin. Used to gin small quantities of valuable new strains of cotton. It allows accurate determinations of per cent lint and at the same time keeps these new strains of stock seeds unmixed. See small roller gin illustration on Page 8 on opposite page.

Mebane Triumph Cotton

Ferguson's Own Strain Improved by 14 Years of Scientific Breeding
Best Yielding and Best Linting Mebane Triumph Known

Ideas and Ideals are important only when they are fruitful of returns. Our business is to help the farmer to get greater returns for his labor. Therefore when we offer our own seeds for sale the farmer has a right to ask if there are any facts that indicate that our efforts are really producing **BETTER SEEDS**.

The records of the impartial and careful Government tests of our seeds supply the facts that give a definite answer. Suppose for example we take the official records for Mebane Triumph cotton seed from Ferguson Seed Farms and seed of the same variety from the originator. The following record shows the better yielding record of Ferguson's Strains.

Nine Government Tests Prove Superiority of Ferguson's Mebane Triumph

Season and Location of Stations Making the Tests	Comparison of Yield of Seed Cotton and Per Cent Lint							
	MEBANE'S SEED		FERGUSON'S SEED		GAINS BY MEBANE'S SEED		GAINS BY FERGUSON'S SEED	
	Cotton Pounds	Per Cent Lint	Cotton Pounds	Per Cent Lint	Pounds Cotton	Per Cent Lint	Pounds Cotton	Per Cent Lint
1912 San Antonio Experiment Farm.....	480.	38.2	520.	37.2	---	1.0	40.	---
1914 North Louisiana Experiment Station.....	971.	---	1234.	---	---	---	263.	---
1916 Arkansas Experiment Station—Mena.....	432.2	37.1	572.0	37.8	---	---	137.8	.7
1916 Arkansas Experiment Station—Scotts.....	1747.0	37.1	2061.6	39.4	---	---	314.6	2.3
1917 Arkansas Experiment Station—Scotts.....	738.9	35.5	832.9	34.5	---	1.0	94.	---
1917 Arkansas Experiment Station—Van Buren.....	1293.9	36.0	1267.5	35.7	26.4	.3	---	---
1917 Arkansas Experiment Station—Wynne.....	403.3	35.2	651.6	34.0	---	1.2	248.3	---
1918 Arkansas Experiment Station—Scotts.....	1347.9	35.5	1496.1	38.2	---	---	148.2	2.7
1918 Arkansas Experiment Station—Scotts.....	1349.4	37.1	1284.4	38.5	35.	---	---	1.4
AVERAGE YIELD OF NINE GOVERNMENT TESTS IN THREE STATES	970.4	36.5	1102.2	36.9	---	---	131.8	6.4

How Such Superiority is Gained. We need not make claims or explanations. The cold facts of nine Government tests show an average gain of .4 per cent lint turnout and 131.8 pounds seed cotton per acre for Ferguson's Pedigreed Seed. The consistency of the results may make you want to know how they were made possible.

Breeding Early Rapid Fruiting into Triumph is very important under boll weevil conditions, and also along the north side of the cotton belt where late planting and early frosts shorten up the growing season. Early and rapid fruiting is a desirable quality for all conditions. We are always on the alert for earlier strains which retain the other good qualities of the variety. Ferguson's strains have been proven by repeated tests to be 38.8 per cent earlier than the originator's seed. See table below for results

of seven comparative tests by the Arkansas Experiment Station. A gain of \$20.84 per acre at the first picking certainly means something to farmers under all conditions, but it should appeal very strongly to those farmers having late planting, early frost, or boll weevils to contend with.

Mind you! Mere differences in the earliness in the seeds of two strains of the same variety was worth this amount. "Is it worth while on my farm?" You ask. Let's see: If you gain this much on one acre, it means 100 times this much to you if you grow 100 acres of cotton, or \$2,804.00.

These increases prove that it pays to plant Ferguson's Bred-up Cotton Seed. These results show that our seed are worth from \$20.00 to \$40.00 per bushel more than the best seed from other sources.

Greater Profits From Ferguson's Seeds in Seven Government Tests

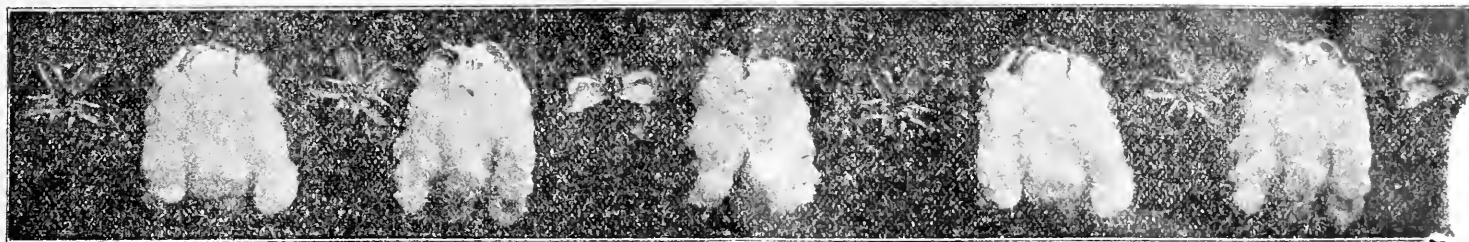
Location of Experiment Station and Date of the Tests	Dollars Per Acre for Seed and Lint							
	First Picking				Total Yield			
	Ferguson's Triumph	Triumph Mebane's	Ferguson's Seeds	Mebane's Seeds	Ferguson's Triumph	Mebane's Seeds	Ferguson's Triumph	Mebane's Seeds
Scott's Arkansas.....1916.....	\$54.64	\$30.40	\$24.24	---	\$176.54	\$144.10	\$32.44	---
Mena, Arkansas.....1916.....	26.69	18.94	7.75	---	47.80	36.15	11.65	---
Van Buren, Arkansas.....1917.....	49.93	53.17	---	\$3.24	147.46	153.44	---	\$5.98
Scott's, Arkansas.....1917.....	---	---	---	---	97.14	85.34	11.80	---
Wynne, Arkansas.....1917.....	---	---	---	---	92.97	46.95	36.02	---
Scott's, Arkansas.....1918.....	101.57	80.90	20.67	---	176.04	176.96	---	.92
Scott's, Arkansas.....1918.....	139.56	84.77	54.79	---	205.14	174.89	30.25	---
Average Yield in Seven Field Tests.....	\$74.48	\$53.64	\$20.84	---	\$134.73	\$116.83	\$17.90	---
GAIN DOLLARS PER ACRE BY FERGUSON'S SEEDS	FIRST PICKING		\$20.84	GAIN TOTAL CROP		\$17.90		
PER CENT GAIN, IN YIELD AND DOLLARS			28.8			14.4		
PER CENT GAIN ON EXTRA COST OF BETTER SEED, 50c AN ACRE			4168			2793		

If you have ordinary country run Mebane Triumph remember that Ferguson's Seed would show up better on your yields, because the above tests were with the selected seeds direct from the originator and Ferguson's own Bred-Up strains. It cost you but a slight amount to make your labor worth this much more by using Ferguson's Best Bred-up seeds.

In a test of 34 varieties of Cotton in 1918 at

North Louisiana Experiment Station, our Mebane Triumph was first in yield of lint and dollars per acre. Ferguson's Triumph No. 406 made the highest yield in a similar test in 1919.

PRICES AND GRADES. We offer cotton seed of two grades distinguished by nearness to breeding block selections known as "Regular Certified Pedigreed" and "Elite Certified Pedigreed" seed. Our seal and certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the seal or certificate is absent, they are not Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed seed. Watch for the seals. To adjust prices to wide variations we issue monthly Ferguson's Seed Current, which see for latest prices.



Ferguson's Triumph No. 406

**Ferguson's Latest Production. A New Strain Originated in 1914.
Producing More Cotton, Better Lint, Larger Bolls, Better Gin Turnout
Than Even Ferguson's Own Mebane Triumph**

Happinss is the Greatest Thing that men strive for. We have longed to help the Southwestern farmer to get more for his industry. Just think, in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas there are about 16,800,000 acres of cotton. Fully half of this is in TRIUMPH cotton in some degree of purity.

To Increase the Yields of "Everybody's Cotton" 15.3 per cent (no more than we have increased our MEBANE TRIUMPH over the MEBANE TRIUMPH of the originator), would add 22.8 lbs. per acre, and increase the value of the crop to Southwestern farmers by \$114,912,000 annually, which would be \$273.60 for every 40-acre patch.

But a Gain of 29.7 per cent in Yield over common Mebane Triumph is a proven record from Government tests as shown on this page.

Ferguson Triumph No. 406 is a better cotton than Ferguson Mebane Triumph reported on by the Experiment Stations as being 15.3 per cent better yielder than the originator's seed. Certainly Ferguson Triumph No. 406 is 20 per cent better than "Everybody's Cotton." We are reasoning from reasonably well established facts. FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 is a new variety or strain of cotton that is easily worth not less than \$10.00 an acre more to any Southwestern cotton farmer. This requires an increase of only a few pounds of lint cotton per acre at present prices. This new variety has a decidedly better staple than common Mebane Triumph. Two-thirds of the bales have been sold for 1½ inches or better staple.

Ferguson Triumph No. 406 was "introduced" in 1919 with this modest statement: "Our tests have developed that one of our Mebane Triumph strains (hereafter called "Ferguson Triumph No. 406") is so decidedly superior to even our own high yielding regular Triumph, that we are making special efforts to ultimately grow all our Triumph cotton from this strain. In our tests for three years past it has not only been the best yielding strain, but also produces a superior quality and length of staple and has made an exceptionally good record for high per cent of lint—38 to 41 per cent.

It has now been in the hands of our customers for three years. It's "making good" with customers and in Experiment Station tests just as our seeds usually do.

Some Figures on Ferguson Triumph No. 406.

I am not going to give you the figures from our own field yield tests. They are reliable enough to us but under a possible suspicion of being "hopeful." But "old time" readers of our catalogs have noticed that we have a habit of sending our seeds to the Experiment Stations so that we (and the seeds) may be "shown up" if not good, and "blown up" if they make a creditable showing. You know the results.

Now to the Figures of the Tests. We sent seed of our MEBANE TRIUMPH and also FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 to the Arkansas Experiment Station. The Station reported the results of two tests, both at Scotts, as follows (the figures are for dollars per acre for lint and seed at 1918 prices):

	Primary Test	Check Test
Ferguson Triumph No. 406.....	\$205.14	\$176.05
Our Own Mebane Triumph.....	17.38	169.40
Gain by Ferguson Triumph No. 406 \$	29.76	16.58

Average Gain Per Acre\$23.17

Some Lead Pencil Farming. The above figures represent actual results of a Government test, showing the difference between two strains of our own seed—an average superiority for FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 of \$23.17 an acre at Scotts, Arkansas. But on page 10 it is evidenced that our MEBANE TRIUMPH was worth \$17.90 an acre more than the "originator strain" of MEBANE TRIUMPH. Therefore the theoretical increase for FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 is \$23.17 plus \$17.90, equal to \$41.07 an acre. The percentage gains are 14.4 per cent and 15.3 per cent, equal to 29.7 per cent gain.

Certainty and Uncertainty. You may be uncertain about the exact amount of \$23.17 over another strain or the exact per cent. and the additional \$17.90, when FERGUSON TRIUMPH No. 406 is grown on your farm, but our tests and the Government tests make certain that you will get good money out of every pound of FERGUSON TRIUMPH No. 406 you plant.

In a test of 34 varieties of cotton by North Louisiana, Experiment Station in 1919 FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 made the highest yield in dollars per acre and pounds of lint cotton.

Ferguson Triumph No. 406 "looks" just like MEBANE TRIUMPH, but it's "just better" in the field, at the gin and on the market. We will grow it exclusively in place of Ferguson's Mebane Triumph.

PRICES AND GRADES. We offer cotton seed of two grades distinguished by nearness to breeding block selections known as "Regular Certified Pedigreed" and "Elite Certified Pedigreed" seed. Our seal and certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the seal certificate is absent, they are not Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed seed. Watch for the seals. To adjust prices to wide variations we issue monthly Ferguson's Seed Current, which see for latest prices.

NEW BOYKIN

Highest Linting, Big Bolled
Storm Proof Variety Known

A High Linting, High Yielding Sport from Mebane Triumph Cotton

It was first introduced in 1917 and has made a wonderful record for High Yields, Big Bolls and High Gin Turnout. Most important of all, it has made thousands of friends, because it makes good yields under severe boll weevil conditions.

New Boykin is the name we have given to a sport or mutation from Mebane Triumph Cotton found in our breeding blocks in 1913, coming from our strain No. 8-06 A 7-11. The exceptional value of this new variety was fully obvious from its first appearance. See cut.

New Boykin is superior to Mebane Triumph in yields, size of bolls, storm proof quality and in gin turnout

Money-Making Yields By New Boykin

In the breeding block illustrated below where all the seeds had been planted with exceptional exactness to get the hills just two feet apart in the drill, this selection A 7-11 produced 18¼ pounds, where the other selections, themselves, representing a favorite Champion High Yielding Strain, produced only 12 to 14 pounds. This represented a gain of about 30 per cent in yield. On a basis of only one-half bale (a fair average for good farmers) this would amount to 225 pounds or at 10c a pound to \$22.50 per acre.

The average per cent of lint of these original selections in 1913 was 38 per cent, with the different stalks averaging from 36 per cent to 40 per cent. We propagated only the best linting selection and now the general field average is close to 39 per cent lint. One field of 15 acres made 17½ bales, averaging over 500 pounds, and slightly above 40 per cent lint. In its present state of development 40 to 42 per cent of lint are frequent.

New Boykin Cotton stood **FIRST** in an average of three tests of 25 standard varieties by the Arkansas Experiment Station in 1918, producing \$195.24 per acre for lint and seed. The next nearest variety was \$10.29 less per acre.

New Boykin stood **FIRST** in a test of 70 varieties at Van Buren, Arkansas, in 1917, producing \$181.95 per acre. The next best variety was \$163.79 or \$18.16 less per acre. It was second in 1918 in a test of 25 varieties, producing \$236.36 for lint and seed at the prices then current. At Scotts, Arkansas, in this same series of tests New Boykin stood third at first picking with \$140.73 and LONE STAR stood first in value of lint and seed.

Customer's Verdict on New Boykin

We have tried to get reports from all who planted NEW BOYKIN. All the replies that came in report increased yields, exceptionally large, extra storm-proof bolls, and a lint turnout from 38 per cent to upwards of 40 per cent. All who raised seed are going to plant them another year. Many have already ordered additional supplies.



Do You Believe There Is Anything in Seed Breeding?

Some "good things" for this world are chance discoveries, but usually most discoveries are made by persons who are "on the lookout." The original NEW BOYKIN COTTON was a chance mutation, but its discovery and isolation was made possible by our system of breeding blocks. Its grandparent belonged to a champion strain of Mebane Triumph from which many selected plants were saved. Its parent (strain 8-06) was likewise a champion strain from which numerous selections were planted in the breeding block of 1913. One of these selections, while resembling its brother-in-parentage, proved to be noticeably different and superior in several agricultural qualities. Its discovery is shown above, as photographed November 22, 1913. The adjacent rows have the same number and spacing of stalks. The stalks are just two feet apart in the drill. Its superiority over Mebane Triumph is obvious.

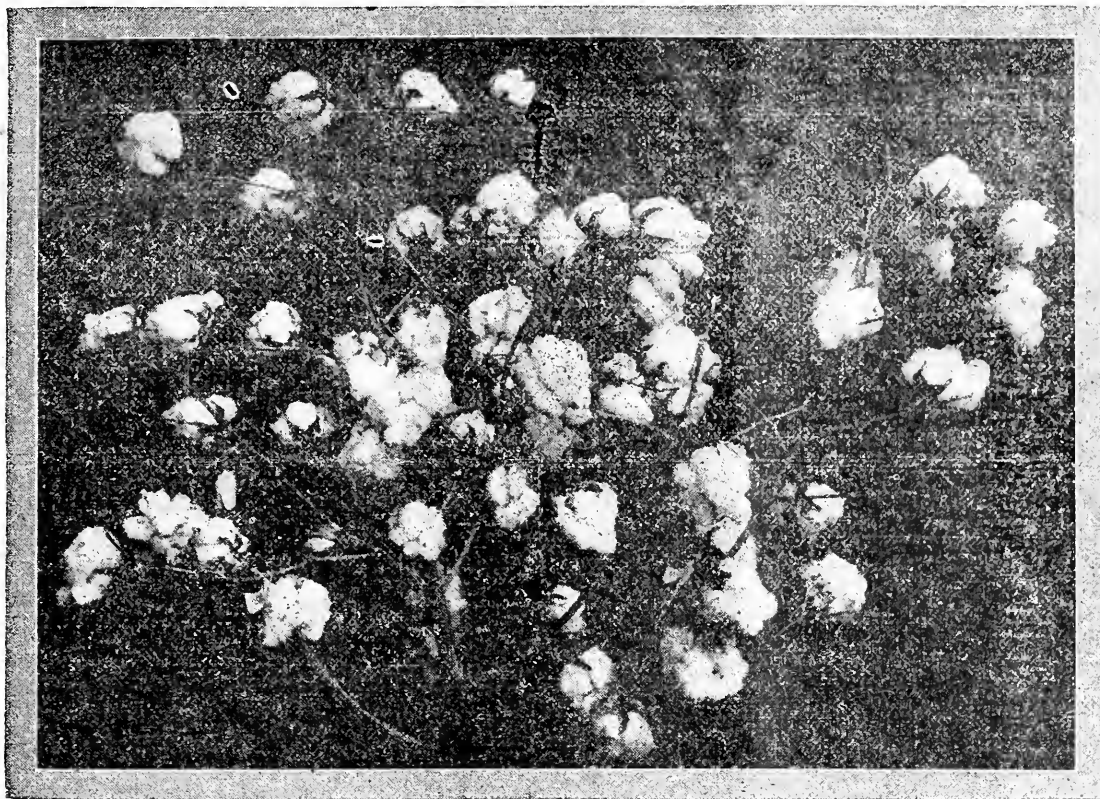
600 lbs. New Boykin Lint Cotton Per Acre. "In 1917 I made a little over 800 lbs. of lint cotton off of one acre planted from 1 peck of New Boykin Cotton Seed. This was about 300 lbs. more lint to the acre than made off of any other cotton. There were 100 or more acres of cotton in the same field and every acre of it was as good as the land where the New Boykin was planted. Out of 20 bales I have ginned this year it has a turnout of 40 per cent lint. I think New Boykin is the quickest to mature and open and easiest to pick of any cotton I have ever seen."—D. V. Hill, Fannin County, Texas.

"New Boykin Best I Ever Planted." "I have planted your Boykin Cotton for two years and I find it to be the best cotton I have ever planted. I will make about three-fourths bale to the acre and the turnout is over 40 per cent. I have sold all of my seed that I had to spare and could sell 100 bushels more to my neighbors."—EXEL EK-LUND, Travis County, Texas.

New Boykin Better Than Other Varieties. "I want to recommend your New Boykin Cotton. I ordered 15 bushels last year and planted 50 acres. I also planted Harvel, Mebane, Rowden and Apple Boll. I would not give New Boykin for any one of the rest. I have 300 acres in Boykin Cotton and it looks good to me."—C. J. JOHNSON, McCulloch County, Texas.

Crazy About New Boykin. "I have been planting your New Boykin ever since 1917 and am crazy about it. I first planted 1 peck of seed and had a dry year. If I had had all my crop in New Boykin I would have made \$1,000.00 more. I have 45 acres in New Boykin this year and everybody at our gin wants some of my seed. It makes 30 per cent lint. It has a great reputation around here. I have sold seed to two parties who lived 12 miles from my home."—B. W. GRINSTEAD, Williamson County, Texas.

PRICES AND GRADES. We offer cotton seed of two grades distinguished by nearness to breeding block selections known as "Regular Certified Pedigreed" and "Elite Certified Pedigreed" seed. Our seal and certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the seal or certificate is absent, they are not Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed seed. Watch for the seals. To adjust prices to wide variations we issue monthly **Ferguson's Seed Current**, which see for latest prices.



LONE STAR COTTON—A typical stalk removed from the field in November. The limbing shows early, rapid and continuous fruiting habits. See also illustration on page 12.

LONE STAR

We have been breeding LONE STAR for twelve years. We were the first to ask for recognition of the advantages of LONE STAR and to positively recommend it for general use throughout the Southwest. These recommendations, backed up by the satisfaction secured by our customers caused much attention to be given to it by cotton buyers interested in extra quality staple.

The Government has maintained a propaganda to encourage the wider use of LONE STAR. It deserves it. However, it has suffered by exaggerated praise, and the distribution of some undesirable lots of seed by "exploitation" seed growers at Dallas, and elsewhere selling alleged "Government Certified Seed." Ferguson Seed Farms vigorously condemned such "sharp" practice at the time and the record of the seed afterwards proved that we were right.

LONE STAR is an excellent variety of cotton aside from the extra values due to its staple. It has extra large storm-proof bolls, produces good gin turnouts, 35 to 42 per cent, and field yields that are generally satisfactory to the growers in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

In Experiment Station Tests Lone Star has averaged larger yields than Acala and other extra staple varieties. It is also more storm proof, has larger bolls, easier picked and makes better gin turn-outs than Acala or Express.

LONE STAR FROM FERGUSON'S SEED stood first in a test of fifteen varieties in Little River County, Arkansas, in 1917, producing \$266.09 per acre for seed and lint. LIKEWISE in a test at Scotts, Arkansas, in 1918 Lone Star stood first, producing \$236.26 for line and seed. It stood third in a test in Greene, County in 1917, producing \$112.50 per acre.

PRICES AND GRADES. We offer cotton seed of two grades distinguished by nearness to breeding block selections known as "Regular Certified Pedigreed" and "Elite Certified Pedigreed" seed. Our seal and certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the seal or certificate is absent, they are not Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed seed. Watch for the seals. To adjust prices to wide variations we issue monthly Ferguson's Seed Current, which see for latest prices.

Note the
Large Size
of even the
Late Bolls
and the
Storm Proof
Quality
of the
Low
Early Bolls
Better Quality of Lint
Larger Bolls
More Storm Proof
Sells for More Money

A Medium Long Staple Cotton producing large storm proof bolls, good gin turnout and large field yields.

The Good Points of Lone Star

1. **Larger Bolls**—Hence easier to pick. 37 to 60 bolls to the pound of seed cotton under average conditions. This is much better than 75 to 125 grabs to pick a pound from an ordinary small balled cotton.

2. **More Storm Proof**—This is worth more than ordinarily considered. Note how storm-proof quality saves and makes money. First, IT AVOIDS LOSS by cotton falling out and being lost. In case of severe wind-storm or beating rain the loss may amount to many pounds per acre. It will not be lost with our extra special storm-proof LONE STAR. Fields have been left unpicked until November, December and even late into January with a loss of missing locks of less than one per cent.

3. **The Better "Grade" in the Lint alone.** resulting from the extra storm-proof quality will bring a return that will more than pay for the cost of the well bred seed. Under present market conditions good "grade" brings the farmer more "premium money" than extra "staple" Lone Star bolls protect the "grade", and the extra staple of Lone Star brings the premium. Lint produced from Ferguson's Certified Lone Star has sold as high as 3c to 27c per pound above common cotton in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

4. **Field Yields** are as good, if not noticeably better than some strains of Mebane Triumph. It's an earlier, more rapid fruiting, a better linting and a better yielding cotton than Rowden, Acala or other medium staple varieties. It has a very much larger boll, and a stronger, better staple than Acala cotton.

5. **High per cent of lint** in seed cotton, ranging with Mebane Triumph from 35 per cent to 42 per cent, depending on seasonal conditions.

6. **The Staple Sells for More Money.** In any market where the buyers pull the staple to fix prices, and do not depend on just "grades" alone, LONE STAR lint brings a premium over Mebane Triumph ranging from 1/2c to 5c per pound. This is equal to \$2.50 to \$25.00 per bale extra. See illustration on page 8.

FERGUSON No. 71 OATS

Some Proven Advantages

Send for Booklet of Testimonials and Special Seed Oat Circular No. 14

1. **LARGER YIELDS THAN COMMON RED OATS.**—More bushels and dollars per acre without extra labor.
2. **A BETTER QUALITY OF GRAIN**—Threshermen and Grain Dealers say so.
3. **GREATER HARDINESS AGAINST WINTER KILLING**—Affording more winter grazing, earlier maturity to escape the spring drouths.
4. **GREATER DROUTH RESISTANCE**—Their superior yields in dry seasons prove this.
5. **FREER STOOLING HABITS**, due to greater vigor, and thus requiring less seed to sow.
6. **GREATER STIFFNESS OF STRAW**—Thus avoiding loss from lodging.
7. **MORE RESISTANCE TO RED AND BLACK RUST**—Many customers found this saved them from large losses.
8. **PRACTICAL FREEDOM FROM SMUT**, due to seed treatment given to our stock seed every year. This in itself will save you more than the entire cost of your seed.

98 per cent of our customers say that Ferguson's seed have these advantages;
that they got the money for each quality.

It Was Money to Them--It Will Be to You

Can you afford to lose by continuing to plant common thrasher-run, unimproved seed, when
"Certified Pedigreed" seed can be had?

How Customers Make and Save Money With Ferguson No. 71 Oats.

By Producing Large Yields From Bred-up Seeds. Our customers report increasing yields varying from 5 to 20 bushels per acre more than their native oats. This means from \$2.00 to \$30.00 per acre **EXTRA PROFIT** due to the use of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS, even when sold as just feed oats.

By Planting More Smut-Free Treated Seeds. We treat not only our own stock seed to prevent smut in the crop, but also every bushel of oats we ship out. This means that the crop will be practically free from smut for two or more years. Our smut-free seeds will be worth the price to you regardless of other advantages. This gain is usually 3 per cent to 20 per cent, amounting to 6 to 12 bushels per acre.

By Raising a Rust-Proof Oat. Red and black rust is a frequent cause of low yield in oats. Nearly every customer reports little or no rust in FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS. Mr. M. C. Adams says his crop had "no rust at all; other had some."

By Using a Drouth-Resisting Oat. In dry seasons FERGUSON NO. 71 OAT with its deep-rooted free-stooling habits and small but stiff straw, produces a more profitable and satisfactory crops than the red oats, wherever they have been tried out by growing side by side, especially in the Southwest.

By Reducing Losses From Winter Killing. FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS are distinctly hardier and more resistant to winter killing by cold than the common red oats, as proven in our many tests (we are near the northern limit of fall planted red oats) and the many cases where our customers report FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS going through the winter with good crops, when others, under the same condition were completely frozen out. Have stood near zero freezes.

By Using Heavy Re-Cleaned Graded Seeds.

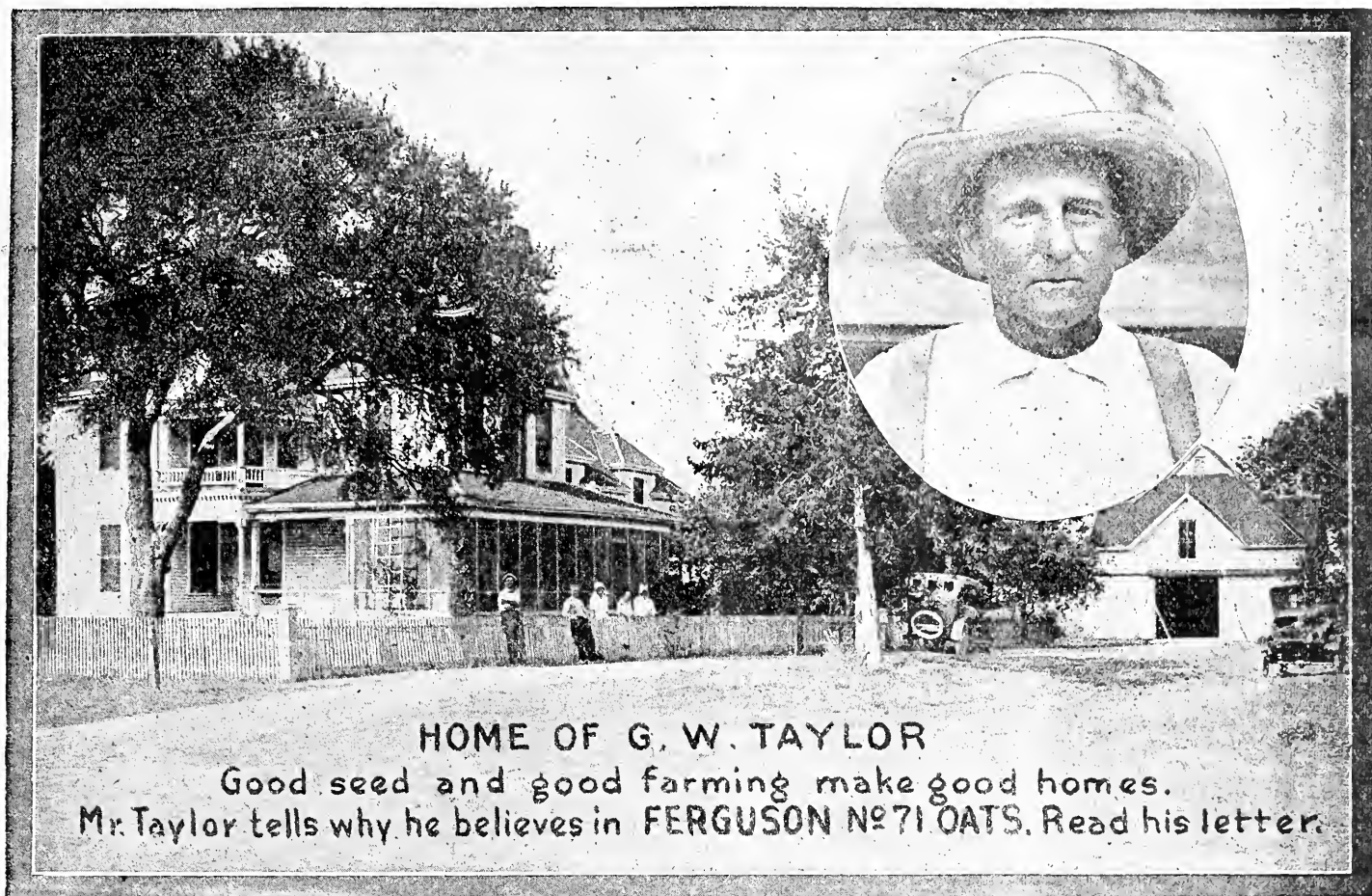
Quick growing seeds reduce losses by producing healthy plants and avoiding poor stands. Our certified seed of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS are carefully treated and doubly re-cleaned and graded by power driven machinery especially designed for preparing seed oats; they are 98 to 99 per cent sound, heavy, plump seed.

By Producing a More Valuable Oat. Threshermen and grain dealers advise growers of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS not to sell their crops on the general market but to their fellow farmers for seed. Many of our customers advise us, when ordering freshly improved stock, that they are selling a part of their crop to their neighbors for seed at a good premium over the market. Read their statements. The frequency of these reports is good evidence that FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS are a valuable crop for the extra-price-per-bushel to say nothing of the extra bushels. Your neighbors will be convinced by seeing the crops.

Every Claim We Make Is Verified by Former Customers. See their letters in circular No. 14. Hundreds more on request. Ten years of proven success is the record. We sell only our own freshly improved pedigreed seed in sealed bags.

Large Yield From One Bushel Per Acre. "I sowed them in the middle of February and threshed 71½ bushels per acre, or 715 bushels for the 10 bushels I bought and sowed. I sold the crop for seed. The following order will show how well pleased I am. Enclosed find check for 55 bushels of your FERGUSON'S NO. 71 OATS. Success to you in the oat business."—T. J. WELCH, Brown County, Texas.

Send for Special Seed Oat Circular and FERGUSON'S SEED CURRENT for lowest prices.




HOME OF G. W. TAYLOR

Good seed and good farming make good homes.
Mr. Taylor tells why he believes in FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS. Read his letter.

Read Mr. Taylor's Own Story

He "Took a Chance," and Was Convinced

Read the figures of 	His first Small Test	His second Larger Test
Ferguson No. 71 Oats	104 Bushels	88 3-4 Bushels
Mr. Taylor's Own Oats	84 Bushels	50 3-4 Bushels
Gained by Ferguson Seed	20 Bushels	38 Bushels

Grayson County, Texas, June 23, 1920.

Gentlemen:—About February 1, 1917, I purchased of FERGUSON SEED FARMS two bushels of oats. I was cautious about new things and did not believe half of what had been told me. However, I decided I would take a chance on two bushels and planted them on 2-3 acre of land. I threshed 77 bushels, or 101½ bushels per acre. This same year my Common Oats, under the same conditions made 84 bushels per acre.

In 1918 I sowed twenty acres of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS in centre of a 60-acre field of uniform land, having Texas Red Oats on both sides. My FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS made 88¾ bushels per acre, while my Common Oats made only 50¾ bushels per acre—or 38 bushels gain in FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS. I will also state that the FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS are a week earlier and also that they are practically free from rust and smut. I would not plant anything but FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS.

Yours for Better Seeds,

G. W. TAYLOR.

Mr. Ferguson began his work with oats 20 years ago. More than 500 individual selections were tested in his breeding grounds. Rigid selection was practiced and many valuable strains were discovered. His final selection—the best-by-test of all of these—happened to be "Number 371" and was named FERGUSON NO. 71 OAT.

11 Years' Proven Success 20 Years' Breeding.

Ferguson No. 71 Oats have been on the market for only 11 years, but they are the result of 20 years of systematic effort on the part of Mr. Ferguson to improve the native Southern Red Oat—to produce an improved strain of this oat that would possess Larger Yielding Qualities, Greater Rust Resistance, Freer Stooling Habits and Greater Hardiness Against Cold.

Working with several thousand selections for 20 years, he has assured himself by careful and systematic tests, of the advantages of the good qualities possessed by FERGUSON NO. 71 OAT. We can offer no stronger proof that this pedigreed strain does possess advantages over ordinary oats than the letters we have received from growers of the oats, a number of which we produce, in circular No. 14, telling in their own words the advantages they recognized after growing these oats.

FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS HIGHEST YIELDING IN EXPERIMENT STATION TESTS

Prof. Staunton, Oat Specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says:—

"Our observation of the Ferguson No. 71 Oats has been that it is one of the most uniform Strains of Red Rust-Proof Oat which is now being grown. It apparently also is a good yielder."

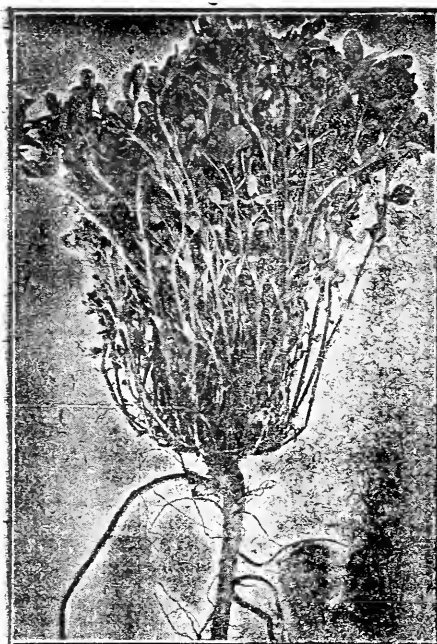
In 1921 tests at Texas Grain Station (Denton, Texas) and Temple station, FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS made the Highest Yields. The second highest was made by the "second year seed" of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS.

In New Mexico, FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS made 102 bushels per acre in 1921. The second best variety made 13 bushels less, or 89 bushels. In the Mississippi station, the yield was 74 bushels, having "a tie" for first honors.

The Arkansas Experiment Station tested 64 varieties of oats in a "fall seeding test," and also in a "spring seeding" test. Here again, FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS made the highest yield, in both the "fall" and "spring" seedings.

Crops For Every Farm

See Ferguson's Seed Current for Quantity Prices



Alfalfa

The Seeding of Alfalfa may be in the early spring or fall months. The latter is usually preferable, but the important thing is to get started now with a few acres of Alfalfa. Fall planting is preferred because it saves half a year and reduces the hazards of fighting weeds. The seed bed should be well prepared in advance of seeding by plowing, discing and harrowing until level, and thereafter be settled and firmed by rains. As a young plant, alfalfa cannot compete with weeds, especially crab grass, fox-tail grass, etc. Therefore sow Alfalfa on clean land free from weeds and use seed free from harmful weedseeds. Once established and the roots are deep down in the ground, it will thrive.

How Much Seed to Sow. Seed may be drilled or broadcasted at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds per acre, but if the soil is well prepared, 10 pounds of good seed is more than enough, as will be readily recognized by noting the number of seeds in a pound, about 262,000. For every square foot this is equal to 60 seeds.

Prices and Grades of Alfalfa. The quality of Alfalfa seed varies and you cannot tell how many of the seeds will germinate by "looking" at them. We realize this and therefore carefully double check the germination tests of all our Alfalfa seed. We also make the purity tests so that we may know that the seed we send out is free from dodder, Johnson Grass or other harmful weed seed. Prices are variable. Send for **Ferguson's Seed Current**. Samples and special prices on large orders.

HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA—This is a new type of Alfalfa that seems to be gaining general recognition throughout the coast line. It is claimed that it withstands dry, cold weather better than common Alfalfa and grows through a longer season of the year, because it grows more in the winter, starts vigorous growth earlier in the spring, and continues to grow later in the fall. The great favor shown Peruvian Alfalfa in the extreme West should encourage our coast farmers to give it a good liberal trial. It is not to be recommended for North Texas and Oklahoma. Postpaid, 5 lbs., \$2.00. Send for quantity prices.

Clovers

The following clovers may be successfully grown in the Southwest. There are many other clover varieties grown in the Northern and Southern states east of Texas, but only the following should be recommended for the Southwest:

PRICE CHANGES

To give our customers the latest information about seasonable seeds and changes in prices, we publish **Ferguson's Seed Current**. Your name on a postal will bring you the latest issue. Special quotations on small local lots and straight and mixed car lots on application.

Orders are filled at current prices. We give you the benefit of reductions and charge to cover the advances, but in the latter case, usually advise our customer before shipping.

SWEET CLOVER has attracted quite a little attention as a hay crop and as a soil improver and especially as a pasture crop. It does not produce seed the first year, but usually produces an abundant crop of seed the second year. In harvesting the seed enough will be lost to give a generous re-seeding for the following year. Once it gets a good start in your limy hillside pastures it is likely to continue and will be feed for the cattle and feed for the soil. Sweet Clover is also recommended for bees. It is very sweet smelling, hence the name.

There are two kinds, **White Blossom** and **Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover**. For either kind we quote postpaid, 4 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Special prices on large lots on request.

BUR CLOVER, or Southern Winter Clover. There are two kinds of Burr Clover that grows wild throughout the West and Southern California, that come up in the early fall and continue growing through the winter, affording grazing and enriching the soil. They are desirable and should be introduced on every farm below a line running roughly through Central Texas and Central Arkansas. The seed may be sown in August or September.

Spotted Burr Clover in the Burr, Postpaid: 3 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

California Burr Clover, hulled seed, Postpaid: 3 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Prices variable.

LAWN, or White Dutch Clover. Grows throughout the South. Much used to sow on lawns. It has a creeping habit and its thick roots make it very desirable for lawns. May be planted in fall or spring, 8 lbs. per acre, and often mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass, etc., for lawns. Postpaid, per lb., 80c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs., \$7.50.

Beans, Peas and Peanuts

PEANUTS, and in the Southwest this means **Spanish Peanuts**, have come to be a large crop. The more their merits are understood the more they are planted. It is usual to plant the early spring crop at late corn planting season, and continue planting as conditions allow, the late plantings being on the grain stubble. The rows are 30 to 36 inches apart and the nuts dropped either by hand or by machines every 6 to 12 inches in the drill and covered 2 to 2½ inches deep. This usually requires one to two bushels per acre.

VELVET BEANS. We recommend this new forage crop. The new quick maturing varieties require only three to four months to make a large growth of vines and mature a crop of beans. They may be planted in March to July in alternate corn rows, two or three beans between every other hill of corn. Some plant with machine planters in drills close to the corn, or in the corn middle at laying-by time. The beans are large and a good season in the soil favors vigorous germination. A bushel of seed will plant three to six acres, according to the amount of seed put in. Postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00. Write for special quantity prices.

COW PEAS are usually planted any time after corn planting season is over up to the first of August. Some varieties are highly esteemed for garden uses; others for making hay and enriching the land. For prices see **Ferguson's Seed Current**, which will be mailed free upon request.

Grain Sorghums

Seeds of the Grain Sorghums should be drilled in at the rate of 4 to 6 pounds to the acre, varying somewhat according to the land and its condition.

FETERITA. A variety of non-saccharine grain sorghums, introduced only a few years ago, which has "made good" as an early maturing, drouth-resisting crop in the Southwest under most severe tests. Small lots, postpaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

MILO MAIZE. Dwarf Yellow. A reliable grain producer and highly valued as a feed. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. Makes large heads of grain. Small lots, postpaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

KAFIR CORN. Dwarf Blackhulled White. Withstands the drouths when Corn and other crops fail and makes a profitable grain crop for farmers who plant it; gives them an abundance of roughness for winter feed for stock. Small lots, postpaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

SHALLU. Sometimes called **Egyptian Wheat**, "Chicken Corn" and "California Rice." It is a tall, rank growing grain sorghum, which stools out from the roots; each grain producing several stalks or a stool. The heads are large and open, having a lot of grain in each head. It stands dry weather well. The grain can be popped like Pop Corn. Sow in drills like Corn or Kafir. Small lots, postpaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

DARSO is a new Grain Sorghum with low-growing, sweet, juicy stems showing 12 to 13 per cent sugar in the juice. It has been used to make syrup, but is more satisfactory as a grain, forage or ensilage crop. The stalk being sweet makes it an excellent roughage crop. Stock eat the entire stalk. It is becoming popular as a grain producer, many farmers reporting that it has made nearly twice as much as Milo, Kafir or Feterita. It will please you. Postpaid, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.40.

Sweet and Forage Sorghums

All varieties are generally grown for making hay or forage and often for filling silos or making sirup. See **Ferguson's Seed Current** for latest prices on seed in quantities.

BLACK AMBER. An old and well known variety, grown in many parts of the South and Southwest for hay and sometimes for sorghum.

ORANGE SORGHUM is also an old popular variety in many sections of the country. Planted for both hay and sirup.

RED TOP OR SUMAC is the great hay "Cane" or Sorghum for the Southwest. On account of its slender stalks and abundance of leaves, it is most desirable for hay. It is also quite rich in sugary substances, good for silage and often planted for sorghum sirup. It grows five to six feet high. Quotations in local and car lots on application.

HONEY DRIP, also improperly named Japanese "Seeded Ribbon Cane." It has long slender reddish heads and matures in 120 to 125 days and is especially desirable for sirup making. When planted for silage it has made as high as 17 tons per acre. Small lots, postpaid: 3 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 20 lbs., \$5.00. These prices are for a special strain developed for sirup. Lower prices on seed for ensilage crops.

GOOSENECK, or "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane." Is an old and well known Sweet Sorghum and is highly prized by Sorghum sirup makers for its rank and vigorous growth and heavy juicy stalk, which produces a large yield of sirup. It matures late, but makes a heavy growth of green foliage for feeding stock and filling silos. Grows 10 to 15 feet high and produces dark, heavy, oval shaped, dark seeded, pendant heads, hence its original name "Gooseneck." Select seed for sirup, postpaid: 3 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.50.



Sudan Grass

Greatest Hay and Grazing Grass Known

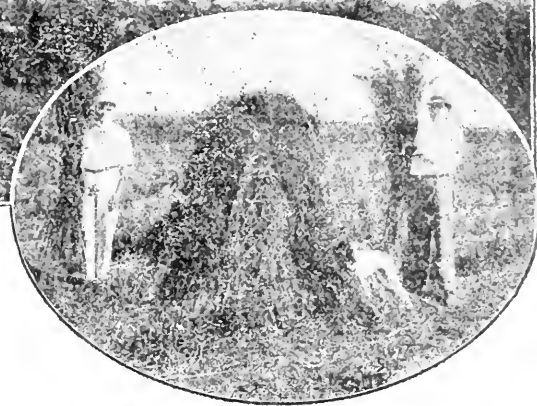
We grow Sudan Grass on our farm and have found it very profitable and satisfactory in every respect. It is a wonderful success. It is easy to grow, easy to harvest and easy to cure, produces well and is highly prized by all kinds of livestock.

A Great Success as a Hay or Pasture Grass. We have doubled the carrying capacity of our pastures by sowing Sudan on places that are not well seeded to the native grasses. Sudan grows right along under heavy grazing and it is a noticeable fact that stock prefer it to the native grasses. All kinds of stock, hogs, cattle, horses, sheep, etc., like it. No farmer should fail to plant a pasture crop of Sudan. It will grow right along in dry spells when other grasses curl and stop.

The first cutting will usually be ready in six to eight weeks from sowing. Successive cuttings according to season may be made every 30 to 45 days until frost. Frost kills Sudan. It is an annual grass and must be seeded every year. Never becomes a pest.

Sow 5 to 25 pounds of Sudan Grass seed to the acre with a grain drill, preferably early, just after danger of frost is passed—from late corn planting season on until last of June. If you do not have a drill, sow by hand and harrow in, covering 1 to 1½ inches deep. If drilled in rows 30 to 40 inches apart, using plates about 3/16 of an inch, cane or kahr plates, and cover not over 1 inch deep. This requires from three to six pounds of seed per acre.

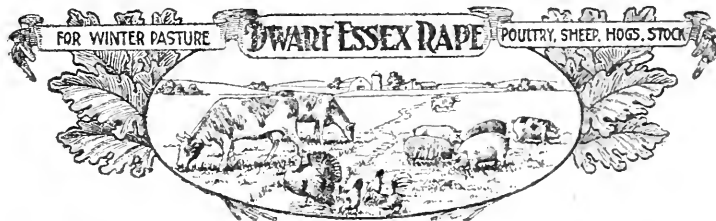
PRICES AND GRADES. We try to have the very best Sudan that is to be had. We specialize in Sudan and handle it in local and car lots in all grades. All seeds are thoroughly cleaned in our own seed plant and then carefully analyzed and tested. Only good seeds are sent out. We take every reasonable precaution to see that our seeds are free from all weed seeds, especially Johnson Grass, exacting sworn affidavits from our growers. We recommend Sudan. We believe in it. Prices vary, and we quote fancy grade seed in small quantities, subject to change. Postpaid, 10 lbs., \$1.25, not beyond the third zone. By freight or express, not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.00. Send for Ferguson's Seed Current for the latest prices on small and large lots and on cheaper grades of seed.



Millet

GOLDEN MILLET, sometimes called "Liberty Millet" or "Big German." It is the best for the South and Southwest, as it makes more desirable hay than other varieties of Millet and greater tonnage per acre. It also produces a large seed-head and thus makes a profitable crop when grown for seed. We give special attention to select grades of Fancy seed of this variety. Small lots, postpaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. See Ferguson's Seed Current for f. o. b. prices on large lots.

PROSO MILLET. Seeds are very rich and much used in making bird seed mixtures and also for poultry feed. Recommended for planting in poultry yards. It is also considered good hog feed and much used as human food in Russia. An important peculiarity of this Millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green, and if cut promptly it can be threshed for seed and the hay saved in condition for use. Small lots, Postpaid: 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 90c; 20 lbs., \$1.80.



RAPE may be sown in drills and cultivated or broadcasted. It is frost-hardy and may be sown in late fall or early winter with good results. Poultrymen will do well to sow a patch to have greens to feed the young chicks. Very much used to furnish winter pasture for all kinds of stock. Easy to grow. Put in like turnips, 6 to 10 pounds per acre. Postpaid, per lb., 25c; 10 lbs. to 20 lbs. to fourth zone, 20c per lb. Not prepaid, by freight or express, 10 lbs., \$1.75. See Seed Current for latest quantity prices.

Miscellaneous Grasses

JOHNSON GRASS. A splendid hay grass unexcelled for hardiness, but becomes a pest in fields below Southern Kansas. Sometimes have a supply of seed. Write.

RHODES GRASS, or "East Coast Grass," from Australia. Has proven to be a very safe, profitable, standard pasture and hay grass for the Gulf Coast countries. We offer only best grade of imported seed. Postpaid, 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 to 20-lb. lots at 75c per lb. See Ferguson's Seed Current for latest quantity prices.

BERMUDA GRASS. A valuable grass for the South and Southwest for lawns and permanent pastures. It grows on practically all kinds of soil and withstands drouth and extreme heat. It spreads rapidly, rooting from the joints, and once a sod is formed it will afford constant grazing throughout the summer months. It is difficult to eradicate in growing crops, but the greatest lawn and permanent pasture grass. Sow seed in late spring after frost danger has passed, 8 pounds per acre. Postpaid, 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00. For prices on larger lots ask for Ferguson's Seed Current.



Reduced Prices on Legume Bacteria

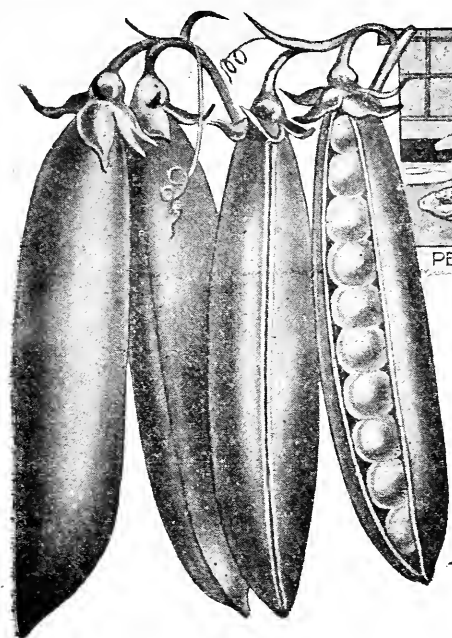
Legume crops, such as Garden and Field Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Vetches, Cow Peas, etc., must have their roots inoculated with the proper nitrogen fixing bacteria, to make the best growth of crops and be most useful in enriching the soil. Each kind of crop has its own special variety of bacteria. If they are not in the soil, (and this is often the case) they can be supplied by inoculating the seed with the pure **Nitragin Cultures** at seeding time. In ordering name the kind of crop and we will send the proper cultures and directions for inoculating the seed before planting.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES are quoted below. There is no use paying big fancy prices, such as are often asked, 50c to \$2.00 per acre. Don't pay it! We supply high grade **Nitragin Cultures** at greatly reduced prices. If they do not put the bacterial nodules on the roots of your crops your money will be refunded, if you follow the simple directions in using the fresh cultures we send out.

Garden Seed Nitragin for sweet peas, peas and beans are sold in sizes just right for the average size garden. When ordering state if for sweet peas, peas, beans or lima beans. Each takes a different culture. Postpaid 17c each. 15c only if ordered with seeds.

Field Seed Nitragin. Be sure to name the kind of crop, alfalfa, sweet clover, peanuts, velvet beans, vetch, etc. When ordered without the seeds the **Postpaid prices** are Bushel size \$1.05; Half Bushel size 60c each. At these prices the cost per acre is only 20c to 35c an acre, varying with the amount of seed sown. When ordered with the seeds the price will be 50c for bu. sizes, 25c for ½ bu. size





PEAS IN PATTIES

FERGUSON'S SELECTED GARDEN PEAS

PEAS AND CARROTS

Peas are among the first vegetables to be planted in the late winter or early spring and they are quickest to mature. As they mature in 5 to 7 weeks they are very successful for early fall planting. They are easy to grow and delicious to eat. A liberal space in the garden should be given to them. They contain a high percentage of protein and are usually considered, with green corn and beans, as having the highest food value of all garden products.

In the following list we offer you a few of the most promising of more than 200 varieties we have had under test and observation in our trial grounds on both black, waxy and also on sandy soils.

Garden Peas

PLANTING AND CULTURE. Garden or English Peas are not injured by light frost. The small, quick-growing, smooth-seeded varieties should be planted as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring, because they are very hardy and will stand considerable frost. These varieties should be followed by the larger podded, wrinkled-seeded varieties. We recommend the dwarf varieties for the home garden and recommend planting rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart between the double rows, in furrows 3 to 5 inches deep. The seed should be covered only about 1 inch at first. The furrow is to be filled as the peas grow taller. Wire netting, twine or brush may be used for supports.

Postpaid prices on all Peas, except where specially quoted: Extra Large Packet, 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.25. Send for bulk prices on large lots.

Early Round Seeded Sorts for First Planting

1 **Alaska**, also called "Earliest of All." Very early, prolific and hardy. In our tests Alaska proved to be the earliest, hardest and best yielding variety of the smooth, small-seeded varieties. Can be planted very early, as the seed is smooth and not apt to rot. Postpaid: Packet, 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c.

2 **First and Best**, a favorite in the Southwest and everywhere.

3 **Pilot**. Vines are only 16 to 18 inches high. Very productive, producing a large number of pods similar to Gradus that are well filled with large, sweet, tender peas of the finest quality.

4 **Little Marvel**. Matured in 40 days on our trial grounds. Vines 16 inches.

Early Dwarf Wrinkled-Seed Sorts

8 **American Wonder**. An extra early dwarf wrinkled-seeded variety. Vines rather dwarf, stocky, branching.

9 **Premium Gem**. Pods well filled with 5 to 7 very sweet, tender medium-sized peas. We recommend this variety to the home gardener.

10 **Nott's Excelsior**. An extra early dwarf-growing wrinkled variety very similar to American Wonder, but one-third larger, of the same earliness and delicious flavor.

12 **Gradus or Prosperity**. Vines 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Pods $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 inches in length; well filled with large, sweet, light green peas. Postpaid: Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c.

Late or Main Crop Varieties

21 **Marrowfat**. A well-known tall, late variety; productive, hardy. Vines 4 to 5 feet high and should be staked.

22 **Mammoth Sugar Pod**. This is an edible podded or sugar pea. Pods are gathered, broken and cooked like string beans, when the peas start to develop in the pod.

25 **Champion of England**. For main crop or summer use this is the standard variety. Very prolific.

26 **Black-Eyed Peas**. Largely grown throughout the South and Southwest. Postpaid: Large packet, 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

Beans

Out of 84 varieties planted and tested on our trial grounds at Sherman, Texas, we are offering you only the earliest, best-yielding, most drought-resisting ones.

CULTURE. One pound will plant 50 feet of drill; 30 pounds per acre. Beans are very sensitive to cold and should not be planted until weather and ground is warm. Plant in rows 18 to 36 inches apart, dropping the beans 3 inches apart in the rows, covering 2 inches deep.

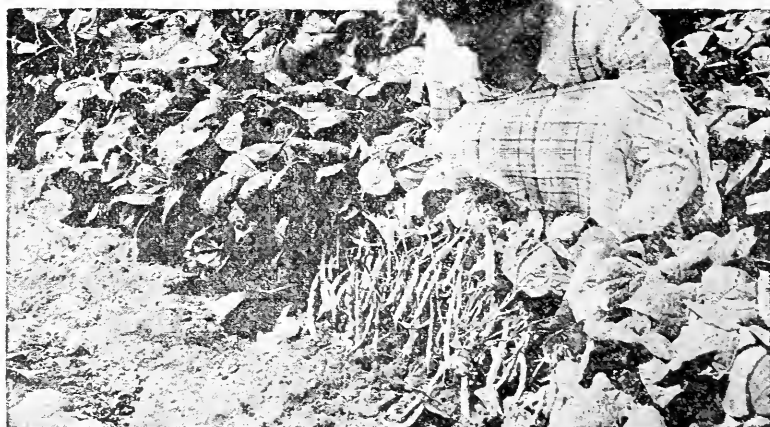
Postpaid Prices on all Beans except where specially quoted: Extra Large Packet, 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

Green Podded Dwarf or Bush Varieties

30 **Bountiful**. An early, prolific, flat, green podded bush bean, proved to be one of the earliest, most prolific, hardiest and best quality bush beans in our tests. The heat-resisting qualities of this bean are remarkable. Seventy-five days after planting and after being picked several times, it was still green, in bloom and setting pods. The plant is a very thrifty grower, branching, well covered with thick light green leaves, showing no signs of blight or rust. Will bear continuously for several weeks. This bean is very tender and has a delicious flavor. Bountiful planted on black land was found to be a week earlier than Stringless Green Pod that was planted next to it on the same date. We recommend this bean to every Southern home gardener and market gardener who wants an extra early Dwarf Green Podded Bean of the finest quality.

31 **Stringless Green Pod**. This famous bean combines unusual hardiness, extreme earliness and wonderful productiveness, with handsome appearance and finest quality of pods. Absolutely stringless in all stages of growth, from the time the first pods form until full grown and matured. On our trial grounds the first picking is usually made 50 days from date of planting.

You can raise good beans, too, if you plant Ferguson's Tested Seed.



Stringless Green Pod Beans 58 days after planting in Test Grounds of Ferguson Seed Farms. All our seeds are tested, not only for germination, but for producing qualities. Your money gets results in Ferguson's Seeds.



HOT STRING BEANS



A QUICK MEAL



HANDY OUT-DOOR LUNCH



FOR SCHOOL LUNCH



KEEP THEM READY FOR ANY OCCASION



BAKED PORK AND BEANS

PLANT FERGUSON'S BEANS ENJOY THEM THE YEAR-ROUND

BRED-UP

Out of 84 varieties planted and tested on our trial grounds at Sherman, Texas, we are offering you only the earliest, best-yielding, most drouth-resisting ones.

CULTURE. One pound will plant 50 feet of drill; 30 pounds per acre. Beans are very sensitive to cold and should not be planted until weather and ground is warm. Plant in rows 18 to 36 inches apart, dropping the beans 3 inches apart in the rows, covering 2 inches deep.

Continued from Last Page

Green Dwarf Podded or Bush Varieties

Large Packet, 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

Postpaid Prices on all Beans except where specially quoted: Extra

32 Longfellow. This extra early variety, although comparatively new, proved out in our tests to be a grand, good one. It produced a fine crop of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods, tender and brittle, showing no strings when broken.

33 Round Pod Valentine. One of the oldest and most reliable Green Pod Beans for the Southwest. It is popular with the market gardeners, as well as those who plant only for home use. Early, productive and of good quality. Crisp and tender. Plants 7 to 8 inches tall; well covered with thick foliage.

35 Full Measure. A new bean that has come to stay. One particular feature of Full Measure is that the pods will stay in fine condition for several days after they have matured. Vines are stocky, branching and well covered with dark green leaves. This bean stood the hot, dry weather well in our tests.

37 Tennessee Green Pod. A medium early, very productive variety. Plants are large, spreading and prolific. Pods 6 to 7 inches, meaty, tender and brittle.

38 Early Refugee. Similar in appearance to Refugee. 1000 to 1, one week to 10 days earlier in maturing. Very prolific. First picking bearing from 6 to 8 round light green, meaty, solid and perfectly stringless pods. Vines stand the hot, dry weather remarkably well.

44 Pencil Pod Black Wax. One of the earliest and best dwarf sorts for the home market and private planter. The plants are erect, compact and very productive. This variety cooks quickly as snaps, shelling well when green.

Wax Podded Bush Varieties

45 Webber Wax. The earliest Wax Podded variety in our tests of 23 Wax Podded varieties. A new, extra early prolific, flat podded, stringless Wax Bean of finest quality for the Southwest. In our test, first picking was made 50 days from date of planting, 10 to 12 handsome, stringless, meaty, tender, bright, waxy, 5-inch pods to the plant. When first picking was made the plants were literally covered with bloom and small pods, continued to bloom and set pods through the hottest weather we had.

46 Ferguson's Golden Wax. One of the earliest and best dwarf sorts for the home market and private planter. Pods medium length, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow; very fleshy and wax-like. This variety cooks quickly as snap beans, shelling well when green.

49 Wardwell's Kidney Wax. An old standard variety that showed up remarkably well in our tests. Perfectly stringless, tender, brittle and of fine flavor. Largely grown for shipping to distant markets.

51 Currier's Black Wax. A standard market garden sort. Very hardy. Pods meaty, tender and brittle, entirely stringless, straight and oval flat.

Dwarf Butter Beans

CULTURE—Lima Beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger of frost is past. Plant in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, dropping 2 to 3 beans 16 inches apart. Cover 2 inches deep. Soil should be fertile and well cultivated.

60 Jackson's Wonder Bush. A native of the Southwest. The most prolific Bush Lima in cultivation. It is also called Texas Speckled Bush Lima or Speckled Bush Butter Bean. Is especially suited to drouthy conditions and extreme heat. During the greatest heat a large percentage of bloom may drop for a week or so, then the plant rallies and sets a full crop from the next series of blooms. It keeps right on growing and blooming until frost, through dry spells so severe that other varieties wilt and die. If the beans are picked as butter beans they are continuous growers and fruiters. No bean will be more satisfactory in the home garden than this variety, as the beans may be used when they are green and also dried for winter use. Postpaid: Large packet, 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.40.

61 Burpee's Bush Lima. This is a little the earliest maturing of the large seeded limas. The plants are vigorous and productive. Pods are very large, thick and usually contain four beans, which are unusually thick, of largest size and finest quality. Postpaid: Large packet, 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.40.

Pole or Running Beans

Pole Beans are much more productive than the bush varieties and their bearing season is longer, though they require a little more care in handling.

CULTURE—One packet will plant 10 hills. One pound 50 hills, 25 pounds will plant one acre. Pole Beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet than the Dwarf varieties and should not be planted until warm weather. Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart, 6 to 8 beans in each hill, thinning out to four healthy plants.

Postpaid prices on Pole Beans below: Packet, 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.40.

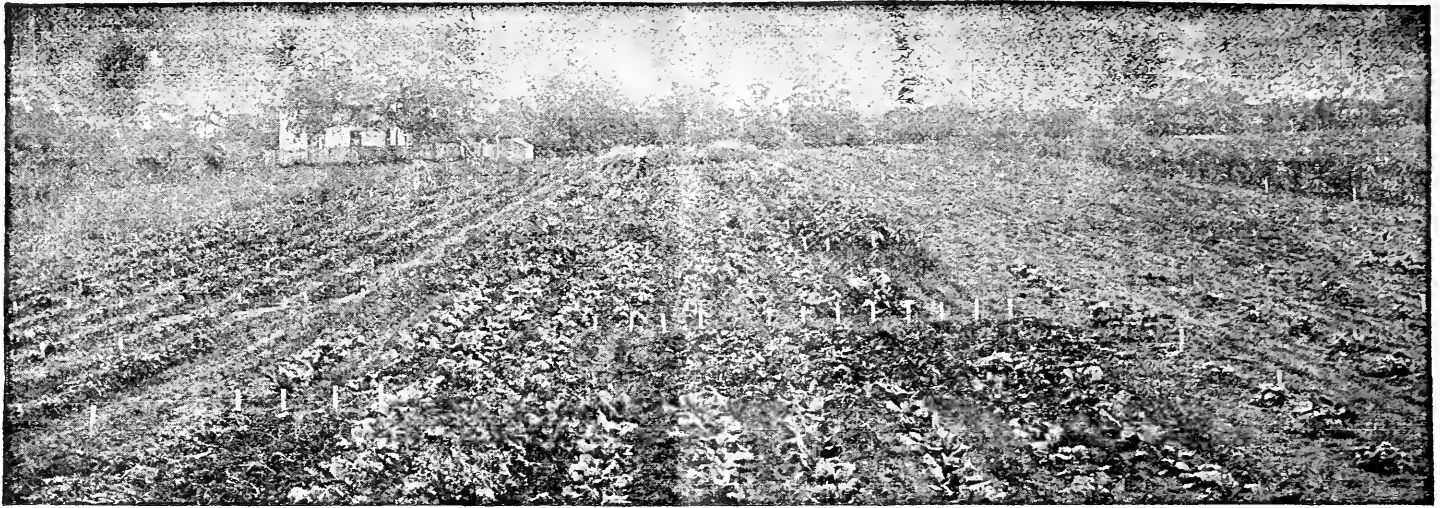
70 White Seeded Kentucky Wonder. The best green pod Pole Beans for Southwest. Pods are borne in clusters and will average 6 to 8 inches in length. Very uniform in shape and of a dark green color. They are absolutely stringless, very meaty, tender and sweet in flavor. The dry beans are small and white, excellent for baking after the pods have become too ripe. Two weeks earlier than the Kentucky Wonder.

71 Kentucky Wonder. Also called Old Homestead. A very popular Pole Bean in the Southwest, because here it grows to perfection. Bears in 60 to 70 days from planting. The seed is brown.

72 Kentucky Wonder Wax. The best Pole Wax Bean for Southern planting.

76 King of the Garden Lima. An old, well-known standard sort. A strong grower and uniformly large podded. The pods frequently contain 5 to 6 large beans. Beans of excellent quality, easily shelled.





ONE OF OUR TRIAL GROUNDS where Vegetable and Flower Seeds Are Field Tested for Field Germination, Type, Purity and Adaptation to the Southwestern Climate

Sweet or Garden Corn

CULTURE. One-half pound of Sweet Corn is sufficient for a row of 100 feet; 6 to 10 quarts will plant one acre. Sweet Corn should be planted on rich land and cultivated the same as field corn. Plant the seed as soon as the soil is warm in the spring and make successive plantings every two or three weeks until late summer. The same results can be obtained by planting early, medium and late varieties. If any side shoots or suckers appear, break them off.

Postpaid Prices on all Sweet Corn except where specially quoted: Extra Large Packet, 18c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 90c.

80 Early Adams. The earliest and hardiest variety, more largely cultivated in the South than any other variety. It is not a true Sweet Corn, but is generally classed with it. Stalks about 4 feet high. Ears short, very full, 12 to 14 rowed. Kernels are white and smooth. A hardy variety and can be planted early and close together.

82 Pep-O-Day. The earliest true Sweet Corn in our test of 58 varieties. Stalks $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high, bearing 1 to 2 ears on each stalk. We recommend this corn to the home gardener in the Southwest who wants a true Sweet Corn.

83 Golden Bantam. The sweetest sugar corn in cultivation. A dwarf early variety. Stalks $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, usually bearing two or more ears from 5 to 6 inches long to a stalk. These are compactly filled with kernels which, when ready for the table, are a creamy-yellow, sweet and tender. Golden Bantam is not only an early variety, but extra hardy.

87 Stowell's Evergreen. The standard, main crop variety and more universally planted than any other variety. Excels all other late sorts in sweetness and productiveness. For family use in the home garden, for the market gardener and for canning and drying purposes Stowell's Evergreen has no equal.

88 Country Gentleman. A delicious late or main crop corn for family use. A week to 10 days later than Stowell's Evergreen. Ears well filled with plump, pearly white, deep kernels, irregularly set on the cob. It remains tender and sweet longer than most late sorts, as the ear is enclosed in a thick husk which keeps it in the milk. Ears average 9 inches in length.

89 Surcropper Corn. Makes good roasting ears. This is a very early, quick maturing variety of field corn that has come to be exceedingly popular as a roasting ear corn because it is especially adapted to drouth conditions and is therefore very desirable for early spring and fall plantings. Planted in summer, it will mature roasting ears in 50 to 65 days.

Pop Corn

95 White Rice. Our strain is an improvement on this old and popular variety, with large ears, and the ears are more abundantly produced. **Postpaid:** Large Packet, 18c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., 90c.

96 Australian Hulless, also known as Japanese Rice. A dwarf growing sort; prolific heavy yielder, producing attractive ears peculiar in form, being nearly as thick as long. The kernels are similar to the best strains of White Rice. Its crowning merit lies in its popping qualities, fine flavor, tenderness and absence of hull and shell. Largely grown for market. **Postpaid:** Large Packet, 18c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

97 Pop Corn for Popping. Good Pop Corn, not specially selected or grown for seed purposes, but Pop Corn that will pop to please you this winter. **Postpaid:** 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.35. Send for special prices on large lots by express or freight.

Peppers

CULTURE. One ounce will generally produce 1,000 plants. Peppers are susceptible to cold. The seed should be planted in a hotbed or in a box in the house about two months before time to set in the open. Do not transplant until the ground is warm and all danger of frost is past. Set 18 inches apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Cultivation should be thorough.

465 Chinese Giant. The largest, mild or Sweet Pepper in cultivation. The best and hardiest variety for the home garden. The plants are vigorous in growth; stocky habit which holds the large peppers well up from the ground and enables them to produce a large crop. The peppers are immense, often growing 5 inches broad at the top and are of equal length. Flesh very thick, tender and of very delicious, mild flavor. Can be eaten like an apple. **Postpaid:** Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., 65c; 1 lb., \$7.00.

467 Large Bell. Skin is thick and fleshy; of medium size. Plants 2 feet tall and are very productive. Largely grown in the pepper growing sections for shipping. One of the best varieties for pickling. **Postpaid:** Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

469 Sweet Mountain. A good yielder, producing peppers 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches thick. Flesh thick and mild. Peppers are a beautiful bright red. **Postpaid:** Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

470 Pimento. This variety originated in California, and is more largely grown there than any other variety. It should be grown largely in the family garden, because it is delicious with salads or stuffed. **Postpaid:** Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.75.

471 Long Red Cayenne. A very prolific pepper, bearing fruits from 4 to 5 inches long, which are generally borne in clusters. They are a beautiful bright red when ripe. Flesh very hot and pungent. **Postpaid:** Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; 1 lb., \$5.00.

Egg Plant

CULTURE. One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound will usually produce enough plants to set one acre. Seed should be started early in hotbed. Do not transplant to the garden until the weather is settled and warm. Full culture directions given on each packet.

Postpaid Prices on all Egg Plant except where specially quoted: Packet, 18c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 38c; 1 oz., 58c.

490 Black Beauty. The earliest, largest yielding, best heat and drouth resisting of all the large fruited Egg Plants. The fruits are thick, large and of most attractive form. The skin is a rich purplish black, which makes it a quick seller on any market.

492 Early Long Purple. This is the earliest variety; very hardy and productive; fruits long and of superior quality.

Okra

CULTURE. One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 8 pounds will sow one acre. Prepare the land thoroughly after all danger of frost is over and the soil has become warm. Plant the seed 2 inches deep in rows 3 feet apart. Thin the plants in rows to 2 feet apart. Give frequent shallow cultivation until the plants are nearly grown.

Postpaid Prices on all Okra except where specially quoted: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

481 White Velvet. On account of its attractive white color, good flavor and tender pods when quite young, it has long been a favorite variety.

482 Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod. Of the green okras this is the best variety. The fine, perfect shaped pods average 5 inches in length when full grown and have no trace of woody fibre, which is so often found in the smaller varieties. A strong grower, hardy and productive.

FERGUSON'S SELECTED RADISH SEEDS

Our Radish seeds are grown from selected stock seed. Radishes will stand considerable cool weather and mild frosts and can be planted early; will make a crop in 25 to 30 days, so that other crops may be planted on the ground after the Radishes are marketed.

CULTURE. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row. Radish is quite hardy and may be grown in the open all winter in the lower South and in cold frames in the upper South. Sow the seed in the open ground as soon as danger of hard frosts is over. In order to be crisp, tender and sweet Radishes should grow rapidly and should not be sown on wet or heavy soils. Plow or spade the ground deeply. Use plenty of commercial fertilizer, thoroughly harrowing or raking it into the soil. Sow thinly in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Keep the soil well cultivated.

Postpaid Prices on Radish Seed offered on this page: Packet, 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

100 Scarlet White Tip. One of the best early radishes for the home garden and a great favorite in large markets for early planting outdoors. The roots are nearly round, slightly flattened on the underside. The flesh is white and of finest quality. Our seed is the finest French strain saved from transplanted roots; is sure to please you, as it is true to form and color.

101 Scarlet Globe. An extra early globe-shaped variety, maturing in 20 to 25 days from date of planting. Flesh is pure white, tender, crisp and of fine flavor.

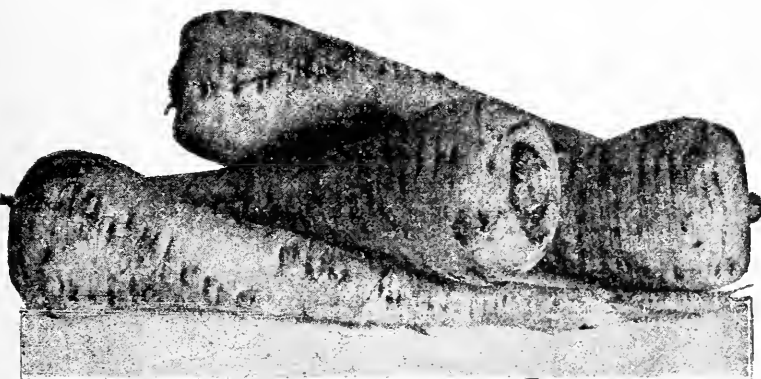
102 French Breakfast. Color, bright carmine, with clear white on the lower portion. Half-long variety, well adapted to the South and Southwest.

103 Crimson Giant. A large globe-shaped, bright crimson, extra early Radish. Flesh very crisp, tender and sweet. On our trial grounds Crimson Giant proved to be the earliest, hardiest, best quality, globe-shaped Radish in our tests. The most desirable variety for the home gardener and trucker, as it will stand in the ground longer before growing pithy than any other globe-shaped variety.

107 White Icicle. On our trial grounds White Icicle proved to be a heat and drouth resister and the finest, extra early, pure white, long radish in cultivation; maturing within 25 to 30 days from the sowing of seed. The roots attain a length of 5 to 6 inches by three-quarters of an inch in diameter in the thickest part. The skin is pure white and thin. Flesh is crisp, mild and tender and retains these qualities until the roots become of large size. It will remain in edible condition longer than any other radish in cultivation.

104 Long Scarlet. A standard, early long variety for market and home garden. The long, slender, handsomely colored roots are most attractive in appearance. They are ready in about 25 days; crisp, brittle and of finest quality. They reach a length of 5 to 6 inches, growing half out of the ground.

112 White Vienna, or Ladies' Finger. Beautiful in shape; flesh snow white, crisp and tender.

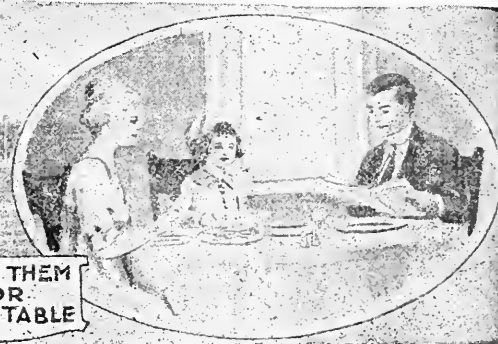


Parsnips

One of the sweetest and most wholesome vegetables in cultivation. Easy to grow; can be left in the ground all winter, as frost improves the quality. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds per acre. Parsnips require a long season for growth and should be planted as early as possible in rows 14 to 18 inches apart, covering the seed 1 inch deep; roll or pack the soil firmly over the seed.

143 Hollow Crown, or Sugar, is the variety most generally grown for either table use or stock feeding. It is of uniform growth, has smooth, clean skin, and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root. **Postpaid: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**

RAISE THEM
FOR
YOUR TABLE



Carrots

CULTURE. One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Should be sown early on soil that has been thoroughly worked. Sow in drills 1 to 16 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Carrot seed germinates slowly. It is a good plan to mix a few Radish seed with the Carrot seed when sowing. The Radish seed will germinate quickly and show you where the Carrot seed is planted so that you can cultivate the ground.

Postpaid Prices on Carrot Seed offered on this page: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

132 Scarlet Horn. This is a favorite for early crop. It is not large and is sold extensively on all markets bunched. The tops are small; roots top-shaped, stump-rooted, therefore easily pulled. Grows well in shallow soil.

133 Oxheart. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. It is of very fine quality for table use and equally good for stock. Where other sorts require digging, Oxheart can be easily pulled, making it a particularly desirable sort for soils so stiff and hard that other sorts do not grow well.

134 Chantenay. A splendid type of the half-long, stump-rooted carrot. Averages 6 to 7 inches in length, broad at the neck, narrowing gradually to a blunt end.

135 Danvers Half-Long. Handsome, cylindrical-shaped carrot of good size and stump-rooted. It is of a rich, dark orange color. Grows to a large size, is smooth and has little core.

Kohl Rabi

CULTURE. Sow the seed in drills and thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. The rows should be 18 inches apart for hand cultivation and 30 to 36 inches apart for horse cultivation. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

Postpaid Prices on Kahl-Rabi: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

145 Early White Vienna. The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use and are a pale whitish-green; of delicate cabbage-like flavor.

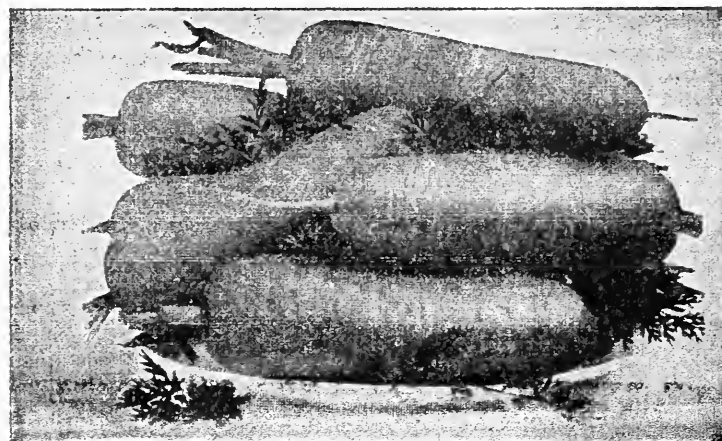
146 Early Purple Vienna is not quite so early as the preceding and slightly larger in size. It differs also in having skin of a dark purplish red.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Another wholesome and nutritious vegetable that is being grown more as its advantages become better known. It is easy to grow and makes a very delicious dish. The taste of the roots when cooked resembles that of the oyster.

CULTURE. One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of drill. Sow Salsify at the same time and in the same manner as Parsnips and Carrots. Salsify may be dug and stored or pitted in the ground the same as Parsnips or left to stand in the garden until needed.

150 Mammoth Sandwich Island. The standard and most popular variety. The long, smooth, tender roots when properly cooked are delicious. **Postpaid: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.**



Danvers Half Long Carrot



EXCELLENT
for CANNING AND
FOR THE TABLE

GARDEN AND STOCK BEETS

MAKE A PROFITABLE FEED FOR STOCK



CULTURE. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill. Plant in drills 12 to 14 inches apart. When plants are about 3 inches high, thin out to stand 3 inches apart. Use the small beets and tops that you thin out for greens.

Postpaid Prices on Beet Seed except where specially quoted: Large Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

115 Extra Early Egyptian. The earliest beet in cultivation. Leaves are dark green, shaded and veined with dark red. The roots are very dark red, moderately thick, a little rounded on top, distinctly flat on the bottom, and about 2 inches in diameter. The flesh is dark purplish red, zoned lighter shade, firm, crisp and tender.

116 Detroit Dark Red. This superb variety is more largely used for canning and winter use than any other beet in cultivation. For the home garden it is especially desirable on account of its splendid quality, being sweet, tender and fine grained, without any trace of woodiness or stringy tendency.

118 Eclipse. An early beet especially desirable for the home garden and used for bunching. The tops are small. Roots are bright, deep red, smooth and round or slightly top-shaped. The flesh is bright red, zoned with pinkish white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young.

120 Half Long Dark Blood. A half-long, deep red beet, by far the best variety for winter and spring use. It is excellent to slice for pickles. The roots are deep red, half-long, smooth and uniform in shape.

Stock Beets and Sugar Beets

Stock Beets are relished by all stock, including hogs and chickens. Dairymen should raise at least 2 to 3 acres for a milk ration for summer, fall and winter. They will yield more actual food value to the square foot than any other plant grown for milk production.

CULTURE. Sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre. Time of planting is about the same as early cotton planting season. Sow in rows from 2½ to 3 feet apart. Cover the seed 1 inch deep. When 4 inches high, thin out to stand 12 inches apart in the rows. Mangels and Sugar Beets can be transplanted.

Postpaid Stock Beets on this page: Large Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

125 Mammoth Long Red. Also called Jumbo Mangel Colossal, etc. This is the heaviest cropping and largest of all Mangels. The roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are frequently two or more feet in length by 8 inches in diameter. Dark, richly colored foliage; skin dark red; flesh white, with veined rings of rose-pink.

127 White French Sugar. One of the sweetest and best of Sugar Beets. Very productive and desirable for stock of all kinds. Roots are very large, growing 2 to 3 inches above ground and easily pulled.

128 Giant Half-Sugar. The roots average 10 to 12 inches. The upper portion is of a soft, bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom. The flesh is pure white and very sweet.

Rutabagas or Swedes

165 Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. Perfect globe-shaped turnip, with rich orange-colored skin. The flesh is of a pale amber tint, firm and fine grained. The sweetest yellow turnip in cultivation.

170 Purple Top. It produces uniformly large globe-shaped roots of purplish coloring in the upper portion and a deep yellow below the soil. Grows to a large size, is a splendid keeper.

171 White French. An extra large, quick growing variety, with creamy white skin. Perfect globe shape. Flesh hard and crisp, mild, sweet flavor. Very productive; roots frequently grow to weigh 10 to 12 pounds. This variety is more largely grown for stock feeding and is equally good for table use.

Turnips

CULTURE. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill; 3 pounds per acre in rows, 4 pounds broadcast. Turnips thrive best in a highly enriched and well cultivated soil. Sow thickly in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, covering the seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Thin out to stand 6 inches apart in rows. The thinned out plants may be used for greens. When sown broadcast the should be sown on ground that has had thorough cultivation and is free from weeds.



Purple Top White Globe Turnips on Ferguson Seed Farms and a Happy Good Seed Booster

Postpaid Prices on Turnips and Rutabagas on this page except where specially quoted: Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

155 Purple Top White Globe is more extensively grown for home use and shipping than any other variety. Will mature 6 inches and more in diameter, being a perfect globe form. The upper portion is of a rich purplish red, the lower half clear, creamy white. It is an excellent keeper and the best Turnip in cultivation to sow for greens; is also used largely for stock feeding.

156 White Globe Strap Leaf. A large, round or globe-shaped turnip with smooth white skin. Is a good keeper; an excellent variety for greens and for stock feeding.

157 White Egg. A splendid table variety, growing to a good size and of finest quality. The roots are of rapid growth. Skin snowy white, flesh tender and sweet. A very popular variety for the market gardener as they present a very attractive appearance when washed for market.

158 Purple Top Strap Leaf. A standard, quick growing, early flat turnip, resembling Early Flat Dutch, except for the deep red or purple color at the top of the root. Very early, fine grained and sweet-flavored flesh.

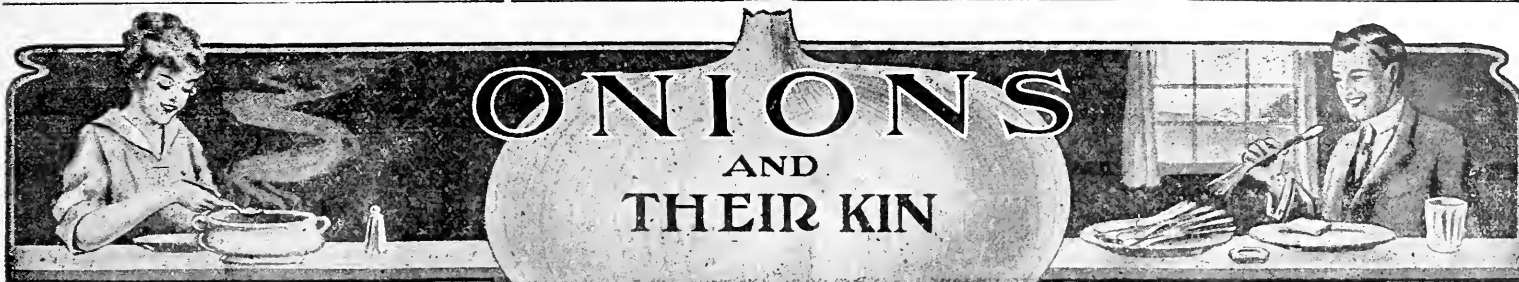
160 White Flat Dutch. A popular variety for spring or fall planting. A quick growing, medium-sized variety. Flesh fine-grained, tender and sweet.

161 Cow Horn or Southern Winter. Should be a staple on every farm to furnish roots and winter greens for man and all kinds of stock. Has horn-like roots, 6 to 10 inches long, with half green growing above ground and the lower part white.

163 Seven Top, or Winter Salad Turnip. This variety is quite largely planted in the South and Southwest for green forage during the winter months. The plants do not produce roots, but are of strong growth, with abundant green foliage. In some sections turnips are largely planted to make a green crop to turn under to enrich the soil and this variety is one of the best for that purpose.

165 Golden Ball Turnip **166—Amber Globe.**

We have Seed of other Standard varieties.



Onions are easy to grow in any climate on any soil, but nowhere do they grow to such perfection as here in the Southwest. The Southwest ships thousands of carloads to the North and East. Every year South Texas and the black lands of Texas and Oklahoma produce crops worth several hundred dollars per acre at no great cost. Any cotton farmer can grow 2 to 5 acres of Onions and make good money.

GENUINE TENERIFFE GROWN ONION SEED

Bermuda Onions are the "main crop onions" in the Southwest because they are the earliest, mildest and sweetest Onions grown and always relished at home and are in demand on the markets. In the more Southern sections they are planted in the fall, but in North Texas and farther north late winter plantings are most usual. Prices are variable. Send for quantity prices on large orders.

Postpaid prices on Onion Seed, except where specially quoted: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$7.50. Pound and 5-pound lots may include more than one kind at the quantity rate. Special prices on larger orders.

180 Yellow Bermuda, often improperly called White Bermuda, is a light yellow, with a flavor so mild that some people eat them like apples. They are prized as sets or big onions, especially by persons who dislike the strong flavor of the regular red onions. They are popular with home gardener, market gardeners and the big shippers who grow large fields for shipping. Write for prices on large lots. Prices subject to change.

181 Red Bermuda. Similar to the Yellow Bermuda as above, but the Red Bermuda is in greater favor when the stronger flavor of the red onions are desired.

182 Crystal White Wax. The finest White Onion in cultivation; very early, pure white, mild, sweet flavor; can be eaten like an apple. Its extreme earliness in maturing makes it a favorite wherever planted. It is the best of the Bermuda sorts. We recommend this variety to the private planter as well as to the market.

Postpaid: Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs. and over, \$2.75 per lb.

183 Prizetaker. This is a most profitable variety to grow for early market, the bulbs being fully three times as large as those of the Globe Danvers. Bulbs have frequently been raised weighing from 4 to 5½ pounds each. The skin is thin of a bright straw-yellow. Flesh is pure white, crisp, extremely sweet and mild in flavor.

185 Yellow Globe Danvers. One of the most extensively used main crop yellow onions for the home garden and market. The bulbs are of medium to large size, uniformly globe-shaped, with small neck, and ripen very evenly. The skin is a rich coppery yellow. Flesh is creamy white, crisp and of mild and excellent flavor.

186 Southport White Globe. A true Southport strain. Of true globe form. The onions are 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with a thin, delicate skin of purest paper whiteness. Flesh is crisp, fine-grained, snowy white and very mild in flavor.

CULTURE. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 150 feet of drill; 6 pounds per acre. Onions require a strong, rich, well cultivated soil. The seed should be sown thickly in drills 14 inches apart, early in the spring. Cover the seed with one-half inch of fine soil and press down firmly.

Onions require frequent but shallow cultivation. For early onions the seed may be planted in hotbeds or cold frames and the young plants transplanted to the open ground when conditions are favorable. Plants 4 to 5 inches high are of good size for transplanting.

187 Australian Brown. An extra early, larger yielder, sure cropper, heat and drought resister. The skin is generally of a bright reddish brown, while the flesh is always white, crisp and of sweet, mild flavor.

191 Texas Bottle Onion. An onion that has been successfully grown from seed as a family crop year after year for more than 29 years in North Texas is a proven success for the Southwest. Such is the record for our Texas Bottle Onion. To do this successfully in the Southwest you must have not only an Onion that withstands our hot, dry summers, but one that is easy to keep through the summers, falls and winters. We have found it to be one of the very best all-round home garden Onions for the Southwest. Owing to the fact that it is an exceptionally good keeper and grows firm, solid bulbs and possesses such a delightfully mild, sweet flavor, it is increasing in popularity in every community when its real merits are known.

Onion Plants and Sets

(See also our Special Plant Prices on Onions, Frost Proof Cabbage, Tomatoes, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Beets, Sweet Potatoes, etc.)

Many want green-tail onions and "big onions" to come on quick. The use of sets has heretofore been the most usual method of gaining time, setting them out 3 inches apart in drills 14 to 18 inches apart in fall or early winter. Bermuda Onion Sets especially are used in the late summer and fall months.

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS are now very generally used in place of sets, many claiming that they are cheaper, better and quicker than sets. See prices on plants and sets in **Ferguson's Seed Current**.

Garlic

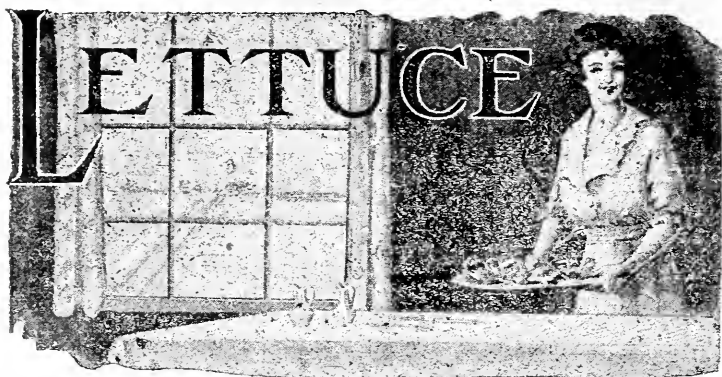
Garlic is one of the easiest truck crops to grow, and a few bulbs should be set in every home garden. It is a very profitable crop; yields of \$500.00 to \$600.00 worth of Garlic per acre are not uncommon in some sections of the Southwest. One pound of Garlic sets will plant about 100 feet of drill; 400 to 500 pounds per acre. Plant the sets in drill 14 to 16 inches apart 3 to 4 inches apart in the drills; 2 inches is the usual depth for planting. Soil for Garlic should be rich; cultivate the same as Onion Sets.

196 Garlic Bulbs. Postpaid: ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

197 Garlic Cloves or Sets. Smaller and often preferred for planting. Postpaid: ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 75c. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Growing Onion Seed on Ferguson Seed Farms.



CULTURE. One ounce will sow 200 feet of row; one-half pound will produce enough plants to set an acre. Seed may be sown early in a warm sheltered bed. Protection from severe cold weather may be given with a covering of straw or may be transplanted into cold frames or hotbeds. The loose-heading varieties may be sown in rows 12 to 16 inches apart. For the hard-heading varieties, it is better to sow the seed in a seed bed. When the plants are 2 inches high to rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, setting the plants 12 to 14 inches apart in the row. All varieties respond to thorough cultivation, a liberal application of fertilizer and plenty of moisture.

Postpaid Prices on all Lettuce Seed except where specially quoted: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

235 Grand Rapids. There is no better forcing variety among the curled leaved sorts, than the Grand Rapids, and it is just as good for outdoor culture; in fact, there are none better. Large, beautiful leaves, very crisp and tender. Grows very rapidly and keeps in good condition for a long time after being cut.

236 Curled Simpson. An old favorite of dwarf, compact habit and quick growth. Crisp, tender, golden leaves with finely curled edges.

237 Black Seeded Simpson. This variety does well in the summer months, withstanding the hot, dry weather. One of the best either for forcing under glass or for outdoor culture. It forms large, thin, loose leaves of a fine quality.

238 Prize-Head. This standard and popular variety produces large, loose heads of finely crimped and fringed leaves, the outer portion of which is shaded with brown. An excellent variety for the home garden. One of the best loose-heading varieties for the South and Southwest. In our trials this variety stood longer before going to seed than any other loose-heading variety.

239 Big Boston. The most popular Head Lettuce in cultivation. The best variety for the large market grower or the home gardener. The heads are large and blanch to a creamy white when the outer leaves are removed. On our trial grounds Big Boston proved to be the head lettuce for the Southwest, as it was the best solid head lettuce out of 25 varieties.

244 Early Hanson A curled variety, forming fine, large, solid heads which are both crisp and tender. They frequently attain two to three pounds each. A good heat-resisting variety.



All Head Early.

Cabbage

CULTURE. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants; ¼ pound will grow enough plants to set one acre. For early Cabbage, seed should be sown ½ inch deep in greenhouse, hotbed or in boxes in the house about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out. When the plants are 4 inches high transplant to the garden in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. To raise a good profitable crop of Cabbage most of the cultivation should be done before the plants are set. Cabbage is a great feeder, so do not be afraid to apply plenty of manure or commercial fertilizer. Give frequent cultivation.

EARLY FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

For persons who desire plants instead of seed send for special circulars in October and January of each year or see **Ferguson's Seed Current** for prices and varieties offered. Issued monthly.

Postpaid Prices on all Cabbage Seed except where specially quoted: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25. Pound prices may include ¼-lb. lots of different varieties.

Extra Early Varieties—11-13 Weeks

210 Early Jersey Wakefield. Market gardeners consider this the best early Cabbage in cultivation. Certainly deserving of its great popularity. Its merits are many, among which are large heads for an early sort, small outside foliage, and uniformity of crop. Pyramidal in shape, having a blunted or rounded peak.

211 Copenhagen Market. The hardiest, hard-heading Cabbage for the Southwest. This variety originated in Denmark. Introduced into this country 12 years ago. Has become very popular with the market gardener wherever planted, as it is a dwarf, quick growing variety and withstands the heat and dry weather remarkably well. The heads are round, averaging about 8 pounds in weight.

212 Charleston Wakefield. Improved, larger form of Jersey Wakefield. One of the leading varieties among market gardeners in the South and Southwest and deserves its popularity, for its merits are many. Heads are large, conical in shape, hard, compact, carry well and usually sold at highest prices.

Second Early Varieties--14-18 Weeks

218 Early Winningstadt. One of the best of the early sorts, very hardy. Very compact in habit of growth. Heads are medium size and slightly conical. Extensively used for the home garden.

220 All Head Early. One of the best flat-headed varieties. Its compactness makes it one of the best shippers to be obtained. Truckers should use this variety for the reason that 1,000 more heads can be grown on an acre than any other large variety.

Late Varieties---20-29 Weeks

225 Premium Flat Dutch. A low growing variety, heads large, unusually solid, bluish green, round, broad and flat on top. An excellent main crop variety, a sure header of finest quality. Interior is creamy white, compact and crisp, unequaled for cooking and slicing.

226 Danish Ball Head. Heads are round as a ball, solid, fine-grained and crisp, tender and sweet. Few outside leaves. Can be planted close together. A very vigorous and hardy variety and an excellent keeper and shipper.

Savoy and Colored Cabbage

230 Drumhead Savoy. Earliest of all Savoy Cabbages. Forms medium-sized heads, with leaves finely crimped.

231 Mammoth Red Rock. Its unusually dark, rich red coloring makes it valuable to the good housekeeper who uses it to give color to salads, pickles and garnishes.

Collards

The Collard is an old-time favorite, adapted to all parts of the South and Southwest, and as a producer of "greens" for boiling in winter and spring it has no equal. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Sow early in the open ground.

256 Georgia or Southern. A strong growing variety with light green leaves, and when well grown produces a loosely folded cluster of leaves at the top of the stalk. This is the chief Southern variety for greens. **Postpaid:** Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Pe Tsai—Chinese Cabbage

Sometimes called Celery Lettuce and Chinese Cabbage. We recommend **Pe Tsai** as a summer and fall crop for salads and greens for the home gardens throughout the Southwest. If sown early it has a tendency to run to seed. This is a good fall crop for market gardeners.

254 Chosen. An old and popular variety with its excellent flavor. Grows up more like Cos Lettuce.

255 Shantung. A close compact growing variety which is excellent for either home or market garden.

Above varieties Postpaid: Packet 5c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c.



CULTURE. The seeds should be sown in the spring, in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, and the young plants thinned out or transplanted. They should be harvested on a dry day, just before the blossom develops, dried quickly and bottled, or closely packed in dry boxes, with the air entirely excluded.

320 Anise	324 Catnip	328 Lavender
321 Balm	325 Coriander	329 Marjoram
322 Basil	326 Fennel	331 Pennyroyal
323 Caraway	327 Hyssop	332 Rosemary

There is always room in your garden for a few pot herbs. The leaves and stems may be used for flavoring during the summer, or the young stems gathered, tied in bunches and dried for winter use. **Postpaid Prices:** Packet, 12c; three Packets, assorted, 25c; one each of twenty kinds, \$1.00.

333 Rue	337 Thyme
334 Saffron	338 Dill
335 Sage	339 Chervil
336 Summery Savory	340 Rouquette

Parsley

Parsley is used mainly for garnishing meats and flavoring soups and other foods. It is very appetizing and a small patch should be grown in every garden. About a square yard will be sufficient for an ordinary size family and one packet of seed will plant it.

Postpaid Prices on Parsley quoted on this page: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 95c.

313 Moss Curled. Leaves are of dark green color and very curly.

314 Double Curled. A fancy double curled variety and very popular. Fine flavor and of light green color.

315 Plain. Leaves flat and deeply cut; often preferred to others on account of the very dark color.

316 Turnip Rooted, or Hamburg. The root, which resembles a parsnip, is the edible portion of this variety. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc.

Celery

CULTURE. One ounce of seed will produce 4,000 plants. Plant seed in hotbed. Transplant when 4 inches high in rich soil finely pulverized; water and protect until well rooted.

257 White Plume. A well-known and perhaps the most popular variety of celery; very early, ornamental and quality surpassed by none; has great merit as an early market sort. **Postpaid:** Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 45c; 1 oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50.

258 Golden Self-Blanching. This variety is without a doubt the finest flavored, handsomest celery in cultivation. Plants

grow rapidly, is perfectly solid, of fine nutty flavor. **Postpaid:** Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 40c; 1 oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50.

Swiss Chard

Also called Sea Kale and Foliage Beet. Swiss Chard is a very popular vegetable with the French people and it is grown in every garden in France. Grown for leaves and leaf stalks only. Does not produce a root like other beets. Its tender leaves are delicious when cooked like Spinach or served as Lettuce. On our trial grounds Swiss Chard proved to be hardy and a great heat and drouth resister.

270 Giant Lucullus. The best variety of Swiss Chard. Plants grow to a height of two feet. **Postpaid:** Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Cauliflower

CULTURE. One packet of seed will produce about 200 plants. One ounce, 2,000 plants. Sow in hotbed, cold frame as for cabbage. When plants are 4 inches high, transplant into the field or plot where they are to grow, in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, setting the plants from 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the row.

273 Snowball. A sure-heading variety that forms snow white heads 6 to 10 inches in diameter, of good quality. **Postpaid:** Packet, 25c; ¼ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.50; 1 lb., \$12.00.

274 Dwarf Erfurt. Of dwarf habit, with short outside leaves. The heads when ready for market are snow white and of finest quality. **Postpaid:** Same as above.

275 Autumn Giant is large, vigorous growing and has a long stem and large dark green leaves. It produces very large heads. **Postpaid:** Same as above.

Cucumbers

CULTURE. One ounce of seed to 50 hills; 3 pounds to the acre. The soil for cucumbers should be rich, and it is a good plan to apply well-rotted manure or commercial fertilizer in the hills, thoroughly mixing it with the soil and covering with 2 inches of fresh soil, raising the hill about 3 inches above the surface of the ground. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to the hill, covering about 1 inch deep. Hills should be 5 to 6 feet apart. When plants reach a height of 2 to 3 inches, thin out so that four to five strong plants are left in each hill. Cucumbers are easily injured by cold and should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warmed.

Postpaid Prices on all Cucumber Seed except where specially quoted: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

350 Klondike. The earliest, hardiest, most productive and handsomest shaped Cucumber in our tests. Klondike is a very dark green color and of excellent quality for slicing. The vines are very hardy and productive. We found them covered with blooms 15 days from date of planting the seed. Continued to set fruit longer and was less affected by the heat and dry weather than any other variety. A very desirable variety for pickles, as the small cucumbers are perfect in form and color.

351 Davis Perfect. A fine cucumber for the market as well as for the home garden. Fruits 8 to 10 inches long, slightly tapering at both ends. Solid flesh, few seeds. One of the most popular main crops. White Spines.

352 Early Cluster. Vines hardy and very vigorous, bearing fruits in clusters of two to three. The fruits are short, thick and bright green, shading lighter at the blossom end; crisp and tender.

359 White Spine. The cucumbers are very regular in outline, uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 inches in length, straight and of a rich, dark green color. Flesh white, crisp and solid, with comparatively few seeds. Extensively used for home garden and bulk pickles.

353 Early Fortune. A fine new variety of White Spine type; the fruit is of uniform size and shape and is of very fine texture. The skin, which is a dark green, holds its color well, which makes it a desirable variety for either pickling or slicing. Very prolific and hardy.

354 Improved Long Green. Produces dark green fruit

from 10 to 12 inches long. Flesh solid, crisp and of fine quality. Fine for slicing and pickling.

357 Ever-bearing.

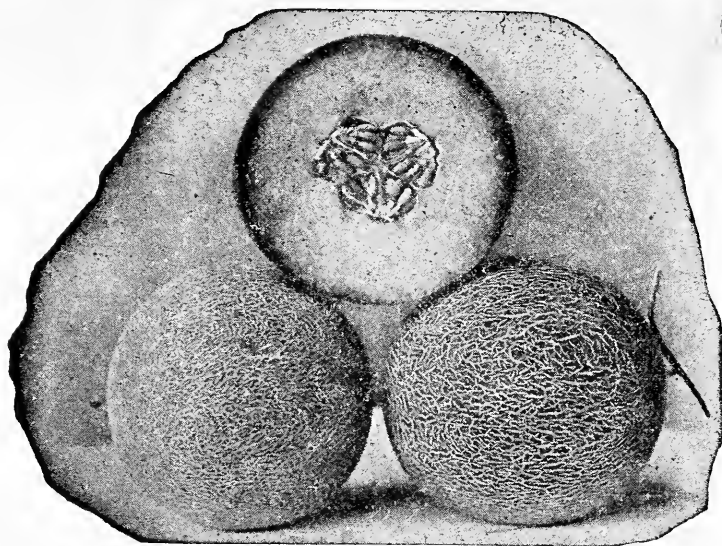
Small size, early and very productive. Valuable as a green pickler. It continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost. Remarkably solid, with very few seeds. Invariably of perfect form, even when small.



A Nest of Pickling Cucumbers

Ferguson's Cantaloupes or Muskmelons

We Supply only Bred-Up Melon Seed Grown by Melon Seed Specialists
that Satisfy Discriminating Cantaloupe and Watermelon Growers.



Texas Cannonball Muskmelon. Note thick meat, thin, firm rind and small cavity.

CULTURE. One ounce is sufficient for 75 hills; 3 pounds per acre. The largest and best flavored Muskmelons are grown on a fertile, well cultivated, well drained soil. If the soil is not fertile it should be made so. A large shovelful of compost or a large handful of commercial fertilizer should be dropped where the seed is to be planted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Plant 10 to 12 seeds in hills, 6 to 8 feet apart each way, covering the seed 1 inch deep and firmly pressing the soil on the seed. After the plants become thoroughly established thin out to four of the best ones. Do not plant until the weather is warm. Give thorough and frequent cultivation. Use air-slacked lime or powdered tobacco dust for striped beetles and other insects.

Postpaid prices on Cantaloupes and Muskmelon Seed except where specially quoted: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$5.00. Send list of what you want for special prices on large bulk orders. We have seed of other varieties in stock. Write.

365 Texas Cannonball. A splendid Texas Rockyford melon, originated at the Texas A. & M. College while our president, A. M. Ferguson, was Assistant Professor of Horticulture. Texas Cannonball is perfectly round, a little larger than the Rockyford,

heavily netted, with no ribs. Flesh is very thick, green when ripe, sweet flavored and most delicious clear to the rind. Is a very prolific bearer, in fact, produced more perfect melons than any other variety on our black land tests.

Squash

CULTURE. One ounce of the Bush varieties will plant 30 hills, or of the large-seeded winter kinds 20 hills. There are two types of squashes, the Bush varieties and the Running varieties. The Bush varieties should be planted in hills 4 feet apart each way and the Running varieties 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Squashes are prolific and supply for the average family will ordinarily be furnished by 5 or 6 hills of each sort. Squash seed should not be planted until after danger of frost is over and the soil is quite warm. The cultivation and care of Squashes should be the same as that given Cucumbers and Watermelons.

410 Early White Bush. This selected strain is very prolific and of the finest quality. In our black land tests this variety proved to be very early, hardy and productive, producing as many as 10 fine squashes from a hill at the first picking. Postpaid: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

412 Early Yellow Bush. Similar to Mammoth White Bush except in color, which is a bright golden yellow. Postpaid: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

415 Summer Crookneck. Improved strain of the old summer crookneck squash, being more productive; yielding nearly double the number of squash to the vine; large and of extra fine quality. The color is deep yellow. Its large size and attractive appearance make it a favorite with market gardeners and private planters. Postpaid: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

416 Hubbard. A very popular winter variety; grown in many sections of the Southwest. Vines are large, prolific. The skin is of a bluish-green. Flesh a bright orange-yellow, equal to Sweet Potatoes when baked and one of the best pie Squashes in cultivation. Postpaid: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

417 Orange Marrow. Is a creamy orange in color; fine form and handsome appearance makes a popular market variety; equally as good for home use. Postpaid: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

368 Montreal Market. The largest muskmelon in cultivation; broad, heavy ribs, dark green skin, thickly covered with heavy netting. Flesh is from 2 to 3 inches thick, light green, tender, very sweet and has a delicious flavor. A medium late variety.

371 Fordhook. A very prolific variety showing up remarkably well in all our Muskmelon tests and proved to be a good yielding, hardy, solid and extra fine flavored variety. Medium early and roughly netted. Flesh very solid, thick, deep salmon color. Very prolific.

366 Rockyford Selected. One of the most popular muskmelons in cultivation. Medium early. In our tests produced ripe melons in six weeks from date of planting. Melons medium size, averaging 2 pounds each. Skin thick, very heavily netted. Flesh green, thick, juicy and of excellent flavor. A wonderful heat and drouth resister. We offer only selected improved seed of the latest improved strains of this variety.

367A Pollock 25. This is a salmon-fleshed selection from the Eden Gem, which was formerly very popular, but the trade and the growers went strongly to Pollock 25. Growers preferred it because of its heavy yields of uniform, fuscious, saleable melons. The vines are rust-resistant. It is still a popular salmon-tinted "Rock" among private and commercial growers.

367B. Pollock 10-25. (Salmon tint.) This is the latest and most popular strain of Rockyford, a reselection of Pollock 25, being a superior extra rust-resistant, early maturing, heavy yielding variety of remarkable vigor. It is the most popular cantaloupe on the Northern and Eastern markets. Requires about 65 to 70 days for first melons. The flavor and appearance of the flesh are attractive. Your Rocks will be up to date with Pollock 10-25. We offer only special strains of Pollock 10-25, produced by growers who have attained national reputation as producers of high-bred seed for commercial growers, as follows:

—367B. Regular stock, latest improved regular strain. Postpaid: Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25.

—367C. Elite Seed from special strains, hand selected, hand seeded, "crown set," early maturing typical Pollock 10-25. Postpaid: Packet, 15c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$7.50.

375 Robinson's Gold-Lined Rockyford. A green-fleshed Rockyford, with a gold lining that is very attractive. All late types of Rockyfords are nearly the same in exterior netting. They differ chiefly in the color and quality of the flesh and ability to stand shipping. Opinions differ as to the relation of flavor to color of flesh. Some prefer the salmon tints; others vigorously contend for the original greenish tints and their flavor. Here is the latest and best bred green-fleshed, gold-lined Rockyford. Our seed are direct from the originator, a great "Rock" specialist, in the following grades:

—375A. Regular stock. Postpaid: Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25.

—375B. Elite Seed from latest strains, hand selected, hand seeded, "crown set," early maturing melons. Postpaid: Packet, 15c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.50.

Pumpkins and Cushaws

CULTURE. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 4 pounds of seed per acre. Plant after the ground has become warm in hills 8 feet apart each way. Use a liberal application of fertilizer in each hill; see that it is thoroughly mixed with the soil. Plant 6 to 8 seeds in each hill; cover with 1 inch of fine soil. When plants are well started, thin to 3 plants to the hill. Black Leaf 40, Air Slacked Lime or Pulverized Tobacco Dust will keep off the striped beetle and other insects.

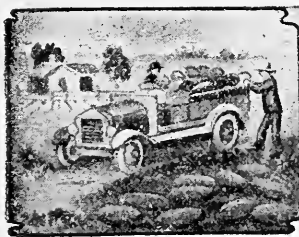
425 Green-Striped Cushaw. Fruits very large, with crooked neck. Color creamy white, irregular striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick and sweet. This sort is very productive and popular. A good variety to plant in your corn or in the home garden. Postpaid: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

426 White Cushaw. An old standard variety that is still largely grown. Skin is very hard and nearly white. Flesh very solid. A good heat and drouth resister. This variety can be planted late in the season, as it is a quick growing variety. Postpaid: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

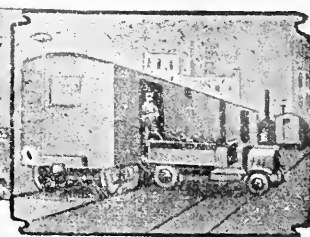
427 Mammoth Golden Cushaw. This variety we can recommend to our customers to be a good one. On our trial grounds proved to be medium early, a good heat and drouth resister and very prolific. Postpaid: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

430 Kentucky Field. Another old-time variety which is still very popular on account of its productiveness and extra fine quality. Postpaid: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

431 Mammoth Hundred Weight. The largest pumpkin in cultivation. They average twice the size of any other variety. The skin is of a pale reddish-orange color and the flesh bright yellow, very thick and the quality excellent. Postpaid: Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



WATERMELON



All varieties of Watermelon Seed we offer you are grown by expert Watermelon seed growers; are true to name, run uniform in type and quality, and will show strong germination.

CULTURE. One ounce of seed will plant 25 hills. A rich, well prepared soil is needed to produce the largest and sweetest melons. do not plant until the soil and weather is warm. Hills should be 6x6 or 8x8 feet apart. Drop 10 to 12 seeds in a hill and cover 1 inch deep. After danger of striped beetle and other insects is past thin hill to four strong plants.

Postpaid prices on Watermelon Seed except where specially quoted: Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00. If buying in large quantities, send your list for special bulk prices.

380 Tom Watson. The most popular melon in cultivation, grown in every watermelon growing section of the South. Possesses the finest qualities of a perfect melon, such as size, flavor, productiveness, shipping and drouth resister.

381 Tom Watson Special. A selected strain of the most popular market watermelon in cultivation. Our Tom Watson Special seed is selected from the largest, most perfectly formed, best colored melons in the fields. You readily understand that seeds saved in this way are more expensive. Our trucker customers tell us that they are more than repaid planting this selected stock. The melons measure 18 to 24 inches long by 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The dark green rind is tough, but thin, and easily withstands shipment to far distant markets. The deep-red flesh extends to within three-quarters of an inch of the green rind; heart is large, with no sign of core. We offer special seed as follows:

—381A. Regular Stock, grown from special bred-up strains. Postpaid: Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

—381B. Elite Seed from "crown set," early maturing, selected melons, hand seeded stock from the choicest and best meated melons. This is the stock demanded by the large commercial growers who value earliness and uniformity in the crop. Supply limited. Postpaid: Packet, 15c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25.

382 Kleckley Sweet. The sweetest of all "home use" watermelons; large and oblong, very thin rind. A beautiful melon, very crisp and tender. Not the best shipper as fruit bursts on account of its tenderness. The very best seller when carefully handled. Finest grained and best flavored in the entire list. Should always have a place in the home garden.

383 Halbert Honey. The finest of all watermelons for the home garden and for local market. Skin dark glossy green. Flesh is a beautiful crimson; the rich coloring and splendid quality extending to the thin rind; heat and drouth resister. Supply of good seed is short.

Tomatoes

Fresh tomatoes right out of your garden are nice, but you want—yes, you need—the health-giving acids of the tomato the year round. Therefore, grow enough to can up a year's supply by adding a few more rows of tomatoes.

CULTURE. One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants. To get a crop of early Tomatoes, seed should be started 6 to 8 weeks before the time for setting the plants in the open. The plants can be grown in cold frames covered with canvas or cotton cloth. When only a few plants are needed the seed may be sown in a shallow box in the house. For the best results in growing tomatoes the young plants should be transplanted as soon as they reach a height of 2 inches.

Postpaid prices on Tomatoes: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c, unless otherwise quoted.

440 Ferguson's Black Land. Originated in Texas on black land. Has been tried out and stood the test in every particular. It is wonderfully productive and has been known to produce 100 perfect tomatoes to one vine. Color is a bright rosy red, quality excellent. In habit of growth it resembles Earliana. Fruits grow in clusters, skin reasonably thick which makes it a good shipper. On our black land tests it was one of the most prolific and the most persistent fruiting varieties in the tests. Postpaid: Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

441 McGee. Originated in Texas. Yields splendid crops where other varieties fail. Bright crimson color, solid and of excellent flavor. Another splendid tomato for black land. Immensely productive. Postpaid: Packet, 15c; ½ oz., 40c; 1 oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.40.

442 Earliana. The earliest bright red or scarlet tomato in cultivation. Our selected, bred-up strain of this splendid tomato is far superior in earliness, smoothness and productiveness to the common or old strain of Earliana. Fruits are borne in clusters of 6 to 8, all of which are of good marketable size. Is a very solid meated variety, largely grown for shipping and one of the best early tomatoes for the home garden.

384 Georgia Rattlesnake. A standard variety, largely grown throughout the entire South and Southwest. One of the best second early varieties; a good shipper. Flesh deep scarlet, very sweet. Shape oblong. Skin light green, with dark spots. Attains a large size, is hardy and a good yielder.

388 Irish Grey. The commercial market has shown a decided fancy for this new grey melon. The color is distinctive, rind is very tough and well suited to shipping, does not burn or scald. Flesh is a sparkling red, very sweet and free from stringiness. Keeps well after picking. It is large size and earlier than Watson. Plant Irish Grey. It stands dry weather well and is a money-maker. Postpaid: Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

402 Excell. This is the newest and best market melon for commercial growers. It resembles Tom Watson, only larger and longer, having the same dark green color, with faint stripes. It has a tough rind that makes it a good shipper. Now well known and appreciated in Eastern and Northern markets. The flesh is of fine quality and intensely red clear to the rind. Matures in about 90 days. Reports from our customers growing this melon commercially confirm its good reputation. We have a nice lot of selected seed. Can supply Northern or Southern grown seed. If you have a preference, so state on your order.

—402A. Regular stock, grown from bred-up strains. Postpaid: Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

—402B. Special Elite seed from selected, hand seeded, early "crown set" melons. Postpaid: Packet, 15c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25.

Truckers, Send for Free Copy of

FERGUSON'S MELON BOOK

(In Preparation)

The Watermelon and Cantaloupe crop of the Southwest is an important one and every grower should have all the important known information. I am having compiled a "melon book" to be sent free to melon growers throughout the Southwest. Have a number of practical melon growers and Experiment Station investigators working with me on this. It is to be freely illustrated and full of information about varieties, growing, handling, shipping, etc., of Watermelons, Muskmelons and Cantaloupes. If you have a helpful suggestion, send it along with the name of yourself and fellow-growers. Do it today so you will get the book as soon as it is printed.

445 June Pink. This splendid, extra early pink tomato is sometimes called the Pink Earliana, resembling that variety in many ways, except the color, which is pink, making it more saleable for the trucker who ships to markets that demand a pink tomato. It is a good heat and drouth resister.

446 Chalk's Early Jewel. A second early bright red tomato that ripens about two weeks later than Earliana. A heavy cropper. Vines are literally covered with large size sweet, fine flavored tomatoes, which are very solid and deep in color, ripening right up to the stem.

448 Ponderosa. A purplish pink, main crop tomato of the largest size. The vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are very large, single specimens often weighing from 3½ to 4 pounds and measuring 18 inches in circumference. Color a deep purple, which penetrates the flesh to the heart. Very solid and meaty. Selected seed of this splendid variety will always be scarce.

449 Golden Queen. The fruits are large and smooth, of bright golden yellow color, sometimes with a slight blush of red. They are as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties and are of superior flavor.

450 Dwarf Stone. The largest dwarf or Tree Tomato. Plants resemble Dwarf Champion, but are much larger. Fruits are a good color, being an attractive bright red; very smooth and solid, ripen evenly and have an excellent flavor. Dwarf Stone can be planted close.

452 Dwarf Champion. Dwarf and compact in habit, the plants growing stiff and upright, with very thick and short-jointed stems, requiring no stakes. Often sold as Tree Tomato. Can be planted as close as 3 feet. Unsurpassed as a cropper. Color deep red,

Pear Tomatoes

Round and smooth. Excellent for pickling and preserving.

457 Red Cherry 455 Red Pear 456 Yellow Pear



The Greatest Thing
You Get Out of Life is JOY

Every one enjoys Flowers. What a welcome change a gorgeous vine makes to a porch. How much beauty and joy is added to the humblest home by a bed of fresh blooming flowers! They are such a delight that the little attention needed is repaid many times over. Every care has been taken to secure seed from the oldest and most reliable flower seed growers in the United States and Europe. Our Flower Seed are carefully tested for germination, but every one should know that some kinds of flower seeds have an unavoidably low per cent of live seed and need to be planted liberally. Others are very slow to germinate and are often quite small. We have listed only such varieties as the reasonably careful home gardener may grow here in the Southwest with assurance of success.

FREE DISCOUNT ON FLOWER SEEDS

With an order for \$1.00 worth of Flower Seeds in packets you may select 25c WORTH OF FLOWER SEEDS EXTRA. This discount does not apply to Farm Seeds, Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds in bulk, Bulbs, Plants, Roots or Special Collections of Vegetable or Flower Seeds. Mention in your order if you take this discount.

Price and Quality Discounts on Flower Seeds.

Postpaid Prices on all Flower Seeds except where specially quoted is 10c per packet. We will send 30 ten-cent packets for \$2.00 if free discount is not claimed. For \$5.00 you may select 80 ten-cent packets. Two 5c packets count the same as one 10c packet.

Make up a Flower Seed Club among your friends and neighbors and save money by buying our tested Flower Seeds at quantity discounts. List each person's order separately if you like, and we will put each order in a special package ready for delivery, or will mail separately just as preferred.

We guarantee our flower seed to please you. If they do not, we will refund the money or send other seed in their stead. Ferguson Stringless Guarantee makes you the sole judge of your own satisfaction.

Flowering Bulbs and Roots

See the last page for description of bulbs and roots that give the greatest profusion of flowers and most successful throughout the Southwest.

Please Order by Number

504 EVERLASTING, or ACROCLINIUM. A pretty Everlasting annual, 2 feet tall, bearing graceful daisy-like flowers, pretty bright rose with yellow center, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used for winter bouquets. Roseum: Packet, 5c.

AGERATUM, or FLOSS FLOWER. A hardy annual of easy culture. Especially valuable for bedding, as it is literally covered with blossoms all summer.

505 Mexicanum. Lavender-bluePacket, 5c
506 Mexicanum Album. White.....Packet, 5c
507 Tom Thumb Mixed.....Packet, 5c

SWEET ALYSSUM. A free-flowering annual easily grown. Seems to thrive well in most any soil and location. Excellent for borders. Blooms very early in the spring and continues throughout the season. Plants covered with snow-white, fragrant blooms that are much used for button-hole bouquets.

510 Sweet Alyssum. White.....Packet, 5c
511 Little Gem. The plants are only 3 to 4 inches high, soon becoming one mass of white and remain in bloom until fall.Packet, 10c

515 AMARANTHUS. Bright colored plants from 2½ to 5 feet high. Thriving in hot sunny locations. Mixed Varieties and Colors: Packet, 5c.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper, or Touch-Me-Not). One of the showiest of our annuals. They succeed best in sunny spots in rich loam and are especially easy to grow, blooming all summer. Flowers that are fine for table decoration. Packets, 5c each.

530 Pure White 533 Lilac
531 Lemon Yellow 534 Crimson Spotted
532 Fresh Pink 537 Tom Thumb Mixed
536 Double Tall Finest Mixed

547 TEXAS BLUE BONNET, Texas National Flower. The Texas Blue Bonnet is a wild flower officially adopted as Texas State Flower by act of the legislature. Needs no description. A winter growing annual in South Texas, blooming in early spring, but will bloom as an annual if planted in early spring. Supply limited. Packet, 15c.

ASTERS. A very handsome flower. Easy to grow. Start early in house or cold frame. Transplant 1 inch apart when seedlings have gained their third leaf. Plant in early spring to prepared beds or borders.

526 Aster Crego Giant. This beautiful flower resembles the Japanese Chrysanthemum, being very fluffy and graceful. Each of the following: Per Packet, 10c.

526A Pink 526C Purple
526B White 526D Lavender
526 Mixed 528 Special Mixture
525 Semples Branching, Mixed

POT MARIGOLD, or CALENDULA. One of the best and showiest free blooming hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil. It produces a fine effect in beds or mixed borders. Particularly bright in late fall. Packets, each, 10c.

544 Meteor; Orange 545 Sulphur Queen
546 Ferguson's Special Mixed

548 TICKSEED, or CALLIOPSIS. One of the most beautiful free-flowering annuals of easy culture, doing well in most any position. Choice Rainbow Mixed, all colors: Packet, 5c.

CANDYTUFT. This hardy flower has long been the most highly prized of garden annuals. The best effect is produced by raising the plants in masses, the seeds being sown where the plants are to bloom. Packet, each, 10c.

550 Giant Hyacinth, White
551 Queen of Italy 553 Mixed, all colors
552 Umbrella Purplea, Crimson

CANTERBURY BELLS, or CAMPANULA. Easily grown garden plant. Very ornamental with large bell-shaped flowers of attractive colors. This old-fashioned flower is a favorite with all. Packet, each, 10c.
559 Double Mixed 559 Single Mixed

CARNATION PINKS. Closely related to the greenhouse varieties of Carnations. All are deliciously fragrant. Packet, each, 10c.
560 Giant Marguerite, Mixed. Blooms the first year from seed.
561 Marguerite, Double Mixed.

COCKSCOMB, or CELOSIA. A free-blooming, highly ornamental plant of easy culture, thriving and blooming best in light soil and warm, sunny locations, with very little care.
565 Dwarf Mixed: Packet, 5c.
566 Empress. Blood red combs. Packet, 10c.
567 Plumosa Thompsoni Magnifica. A strain of the Ostrich Plume. Packet, 10c.
568 The Chinese Woolflower (Celosia Childsi). Plants grow two to three feet high, the bloom starting early with a central head, round and globular, which often reaches immense size. None of the blooms fade in any way until hit by frost. Packet, 15c.

570 COLEUS. Foliage plants of exceeding richness and beauty for borders and bedding. Fine Mixed: Packet, 15c.

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus). A showy, ornamental foliage plant of rapid growth. Fine for screenings and making shade for poultry. Packet, each, 10c.
573 Zanzibariensis, Mixed.
574 Mixed, All Sorts.

578 BACHELOR'S BUTTON, or CENTAUREA. Also known as Bluebottle or Corn Flower. A well known, hardy annual. All make excellent cut flowers. If seed is sown early it will furnish a profusion of white, blue, purple or pink flowers from June till frost. Single Flowering Mixed: Packet, 5c.

Postpaid prices on all flower seed except where specially quoted:—Pkt. 10c.



Centaurea.

SWEET SULTAN (*Centaurea Imperialis*). The flowers are 2 to 4 inches across, of graceful form and of the sweetest fragrance. Being on long, stiff stems, they are admirably adapted for cutting, keeping a long time. Bloom continuously until late autumn. Packet, each, 10c.

580A Light Blue 580B Pure White
580C Yellow 580 Choice Mixed
581 Dusty Miller. Foliage finely cut, silvery gray color; used for bedding.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. These outdoor "Summer Chrysanthemums" are showy and effective for bedding or borders in the garden and desirable for cut flowers. Packet, each, 10c.

585 Single Mixed 586 Double Mixed

588 GIANT SPIDER PLANT, or CLEOME. A hardy annual, growing 4 to 5 feet high and bearing in profusion rose-purple blossoms. Grow freely from seed sown in the open. Packet, 10c.

COSMOS. A native of Mexico, growing 6 to 8 feet tall and loaded with large showy blossoms 4 to 5 inches in diameter, in white, pink and crimson. Note photograph below. Packet, each, 5c.

590 Giants of California, Pink
591 White 592 Crimson 593 Mixed
594 Lady Lenox, Mixed

STANDING CYPRESS, or TEXAS PLUME. An erect, tall biennial, 2 to 5 feet, with unbranched stems, covered with very finely cut leaves, like the cypress vine. Matures a magnificent plume of brightest scarlet flowers, lasting for several weeks. A native Texas flower of remarkable attractiveness.
598 Multiflora: Seed Packet, 10c.
599 One-year plants, 25c each.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS. Few flowers can equal these in beauty and profusion of bloom. Packet, each, 5c.

610 **Chiensis** (Double Chinese Pinks). Clusters of small double flowers of all colors, edged with white.

611 Heddewigil, Single Mixed.

612 Dwarf Snowball.

613 Mixture, Double and Single.

614 **AFRICAN or "GOLDEN ORANGE" DAISY** (*Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca*). An extremely hardy annual; has become a great favorite everywhere on account of its hardiness, easy culture and most beautiful flowers. Packet, 10c.

615 **FOXGLOVE, or DIGITALIS.** A hardy perennial. Grows 3 to 4 feet tall. The bell-shaped flowers are purple, lavender, rose and white. Fine Mixed: Packet, 10c.

SHASTA DAISY. A fine perennial plant, bearing large white, single blossoms, with yellow centers; admired everywhere.

663 Seed: Packet, 15c.
664 Rooted Plants: Each, 25c; per 10, \$1.75; per 100, ask.

CALIFORNIA POPPY, or ESCHSCHOLTZIA. A showy, free-blooming plant, of low spreading growth, with finely divided foliage, blooming throughout the season. Packet, each, 5c.

620 Alba (Pure White) 622 Carmine King
621 Golden West 623 Dainty Queen
624 Special Mixture. Many shades.

627 **FEVERFEW** (*Matricaria Capensis*). Called Double Feverfew. A plant growing 18 inches high and bearing profusely pure white, very double flowers. Packet, 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT. A favorite old-fashioned flower for beds and borders. Responds to good treatment and flourishes in shady, moist situations. Packet, each, 5c.

630 Indigo Blue 631 Pure White 632 Mixed

637 **GERANIUMS.** These grow readily from seed the first year and produce blooming plants the first summer. Mixed varieties and colors: Packet, 10c.

640 **GODETIA.** The Godetia makes an excellent cut flower, a spike of open buds continuing to develop for a long time if fresh supplies of water be given daily. It also makes an effective pot plant when sown at the end of summer and kept growing through the winter in a cool house. Sow in the open ground in May where they are intended to bloom. Ferguson's Rainbow Mixture: Packet, 10c.

641 **HELICHRYSUM, or EVERLASTING FLOWERS.** (See also No. 504.) Large, full, double, daisy-like flower heads with prominent centers and stiff overlapping scales. Produced in various shades of bright yellow and scarlet on stems of good length. Desirable as dried specimens and for use in making winter bouquets. Saw early in the spring. Hardy annual. Monstrosum Mixed: Packet, 5c.

642 **HELIOTROPE.** Fragrant blue flowers, easily grown from seed; bloom through the summer. Finest Mixed: Packet, 10c.

HOLLYHOCK. A hardy perennial. Thrives best in a light soil and a warm location, but is easily grown in any soil. Packet, each, 10c.
645 Pink 648 Double Varieties, Mixed
646 Red 650 Finest Single Mixed

654 **MEXICAN FIRE BUSH.** Grows quickly from seed sown in the open ground, giving the effect of Arbor Vitae Bushes. Early in the fall the ends of the shoots are thickly set with small, bright scarlet flowers. The bushy plants resembling balls of fire. Easily grown. *Kochia Tricophylla*: Packet, 5c.

LARKSPUR, or DELPHINIUM. Quick-growing, free-blooming annuals, producing beautiful flowers in profusion.

660 Tal Rocket, Double Mixed: Packet, 5c.
662 Double Dwarf Rocket, Mixed: Packet, 5c.
663 Formosa. Hardy perennial Larkspur, bright blue flowers with white centers. Grows 3 feet high. Packet, 10c.

665 **LOBELIA.** Popular edging or border plant; also suitable for pots or hanging baskets. Flower shades of white and blue mixed. Mixed Compacta Varieties: Packet, 5c.

MARIGOLD. A free-flowering annual of easy culture. Will grow freely and bloom profusely. Packet, each, 5c.

668 Tall African Mixed.
669 Double Dwarf African, Mixed.
670 Dwarf French Double, Mixed.

FOUR O'CLOCK, or MARVEL OF PERU. Another old-fashioned flower, bearing hundreds of flowers during the season, of white, yellow, crimson and violet. Packet, each, 5c.
675 All Colors, Mixed. 676 Dwarf, Mixed.



Nasturtiums bring delight thru the season, easy to grow, hardy, thrifty.

Nasturtiums

DWARF VARIETIES. Dwarf varieties are suitable for bedding and edging. They grow quickly and furnish an abundance of long-lasting, sweet-scented flowers. One ounce of Nasturtium seed will plant a bed of 20 feet in diameter and make a brighter display for three months than almost any other plant. Packet, each, 5c; 1 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c.

680 Aurora. Chrome yellow, crimson.

691 Beauty. Scarlet splashed canary.

692 David Burpee. Velvet purple-scarlet.

693 King Theodore. Velvet red flowers.

694 Pearl. Creamy white.

695 Empress of India. Crimson flowers.

696 Scarlet. Dark scarlet.

697 Yellow.

700 Ivy-Leaved, Mixed.

701 Queen of Tom Thumbs, Mixed.

703 Dwarf Special Texas Mixture.

TALL VARIETIES. May be trained upon strings or wires, or can be easily made to climb ordinary trellises. Will thrive better if given a poor, moderately dry soil. Packet, each, 5c; 1 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c.

715 Black Prince. Velvety black flowers.

717 Cardinal. Scarlet flowers.

718 Firefly. Rosy salmon, with bright golden yellow.

719 Giant of Battles. Sulphur with red.

720 King of Blacks. Black-red.

730 Ferguson's Mixed. All sorts.

740 Tall Variegated-Leaved Varieties.



Rose Moss Flower, or Portulaca Single

MIGNONETTE (Pronounced Min-Yon-Et). A quick growing annual esteemed for its delicate fragrance. A favorite in old-fashioned gardens. Packet, each, 5c.
 680 Golden Queen. 681 Giant White.
 682 Finest Mixed.

Pansies

Our Pansy seed are grown for us by the best European Pansy specialists. Pansies thrive best in a moist, sandy location and in a rich, loamy soil. Avoid open spots exposed to the sun all through the day. They are at their best during the cool weather of spring and fall. Seed should be sown very early. Send the order in now and get them to growing quickly. Best when planted in early fall to produce extra early spring flowers. Packet, each 5c, unless specially quoted.

- 750 Giant Pansies. Mixed. Unsurpassed for size and superb coloring. Packet, 15c.
- 752 French Giant Flowering Mixture. Comprises the choicest of the standard, large-flowering sorts. Packet, 15c.
- 754 Bedding Varieties of Pansies, Mixed. The plants are covered with bloom during the entire summer.
- 755 Giant Masterpiece. The highest perfect in the Giant Five-Spotted Pansies, and for this reason it is named "Masterpiece." The enormous flowers are perfectly round and contain the richest combination of colors. Packet, 15c.
- 756 Lord Beaconsfield. Deep purple violet. Packet, 10c.
- 757 Psyche. Velvety violet blotches.
- 758 Snow Queen. Satiny white.
- 759 Canary Yellow. Very showy.

Petunias

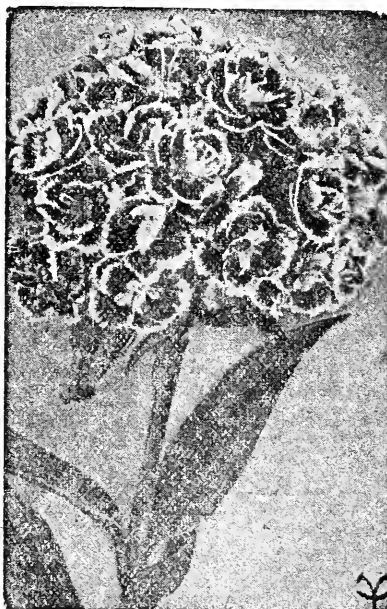
Few plants have come into general favor so rapidly as the Petunia. The flowers remain boldly expanded, and in their profusion hide the plants for months. The seed may be sown outside in well prepared ground early in May; to facilitate sowing, the seed may be mixed with sand or dry soil; scatter the mixture and just press in the ground. Packet, each, 10c.

- 760 Double Large-Flowering. Mixed.
- 761 Single Large-Flowering. Mixed.
- 763 Finest Mixed Single Bedding Varieties.

POPPIES If sown early in the spring they may be brought into bloom in early spring. Often sown in early fall to produce extra early spring flowers. Packet, each, 5c.
 785 Single Mixed. 786 Double Mixed.
 789 Shirley Poppies. Particularly well suited to the southwest and grow in grassy land as in wild gardens or on old, varied beds.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII (Grandiflora). A hardy annual. One of the easiest of all flowers to grow. The Phlox in itself makes one of the most beautiful flower beds, a perfect mass of bewildering colors, blooming from early summer till fall.

- 770 Alba, White. 771 Shell Pink.
- 772 Purplish-Red. 773 Bright Scarlet.
- 775 Striped. Price of above colors, each: Packet, 10c.
- 777 Ferguson's Rainbow Mixture: Packet, 5c.
 (For California Poppy see Eschscholtzia.)



Sweet William (Dianthus)

SUNFLOWER, or HELIANTHUS. Red and Yellow Ornamental Varieties. These hardy annuals comprise plants of majestic growth and immense, showy flowers, suitable for shrubberies, woodlands, wild gardens and screens for outbuildings.

- 817 New Red Single. 4 to 8 feet tall. Some flowers of a rich chestnut color, others tipped with yellow. Packet, 10c.
- 819 Chrysanthemum Flowered Double. 6 feet tall. Golden yellow. Packet, 5c.
- 820 Argrophyllus, 4 feet tall. Handsome silvery foliage. Single bright yellow flowers. The hardiest and one of the handsomest of the ornamental varieties. Packet, 5c.
- 822 Primrose Queen, Double. Packet, 10c.

827 Mammoth Russian Sunflower. The largest Sunflower in cultivation. Largely used for poultry feeding. Postpaid: Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. For prices in larger quantities see current price list.

ROSE MOSS, or SUN PLANT (Portulaca). This plant will grow and bloom in a hot, dry and sunny situation where almost any other plant would soon die. Glossy cup-shaped flowers in very brilliant and gorgeous colors. Beautiful in flower boxes or in open field. Packet, each, 5c.

- 790 Golden Yellow. 793 White.
- 791 Scarlet. 794 Striped.
- 792 Pink. 796 Single, Mixed.
- 795 Large Flowering Double Varieties, Mixed.

800 VELVET FLOWER, or SALPIGLOSSIS. One of the most attractive annuals. Easy to cultivate, best suited to light, sandy soil. Flowers are penciled and noted for their beautiful, almost orchid-like flowers. Splendid for cut flowers, as they last a long time in water. Ferguson's Rainbow Mixed: Packet, 5c.

SCARLET SAGE, or SALVIA. This plant lends itself to many uses. Its best use, however, is as a hedge or border plant for brilliant color effect. Packet, each, 10c.

803 Splendens. The original Scarlet Sage. The large waving masses of scarlet bloom is matchless.

804 Bonfire. The spikes stand clear above the foliage, making handsome bushes.

806 Mixed. Contains the leading and most dazzling varieties.

MOURNING BRIDE, or SCABIOSA. A hardy annual 18 to 24 inches high, which is also commonly known as the "Pincushion Plant." The flower stems are long. The blossoms keep well in water.

810 Special Mixture. Shades of purple, scarlet, rose, dark red and golden. Packet, 5c.

STOCKS (Ten-Weeks Stocks or Gilliflowers). Can be grown with very little care. Flowers are very fragrant and are in many delicate shades of pink, white, red, cream and purple.

835 Dwarf French, Mixed: Packet, 5c.

836 Giant Perfection, Mixed: Packet, 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus). A sturdy old-fashioned perennial. Free-blooming easy to cultivate and is worthy of a place in every garden. Packet, each, 5c.
 890 Single Mixed. 891 Double Varieties, Mixed.

VERBENA. Easy to cultivate and most satisfactory. Blooms continuously throughout the season. Although a perennial, they bloom from seed the first year. Packet, each, 5c.

- 892 Pure White. 900 Scarlet.
 - 985 Blue Shades. 983 Italian Striped.
 - 898 Pink Shades. 905 Best Mixture.
- This embraces all the choicest, largest and best colored Verbenas in cultivation.

MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE, or VINCA. If sown early and transplanted in May you will have bloom from June to first frost. Blooms profusely through the hot and dry seasons. Easy to cultivate and one of our most popular flowers. Vinca is also a splendid bedding plant. Packet, each, 10c.

- 920 White. 925 White with Eye.
- 922 Delicata (Soft Pink) 927 Pink.
- 930 Mixed, All Colors.

Zinnia or Old Maids

The "youth and old age" of grandmother's garden are truly old—"old age" in the presence of the latest improved forms. A half-hardy annual growing from 1 to 2 feet high. Blossoms are double, probably no flower has such an assortment of light shades, tints and colors. The most showy and effective bedding plant in cultivation. It delights in a warm, sunny location. Packet latest improved strains, each, 10c. Giant Double Flowered Colossal Varieties in separate colors.

- 950 White. 957 Purple.
- 953 Pink. 958 Violet.
- 955 Crimson. 960 Scarlet.
- 956 Yellow. 965 Choice Mixed.

FERGUSON'S VINES AND CLIMBERS



Postpaid prices on all Vines on this page: Packet each, 10c, except where specially quoted.

980 BALLOON VINE. Also called Love in a Puff. A rapid growing climber, with pretty foliage, blossoms white.

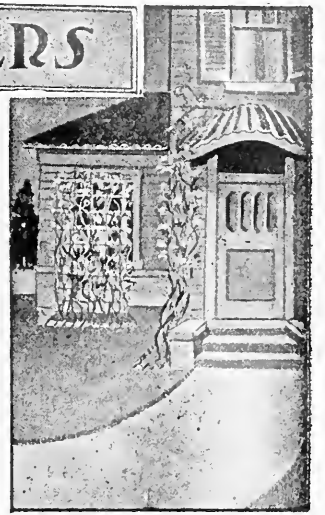
982 BALSAM APPLE. A rapid and dense growing climber, with ornamental foliage and pretty fruit. Grows 10 feet high. A very ornamental and attractive vine.

983 CARDINAL CLIMBER. This is one of the most beautiful and brilliant of annual vines; a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 feet or more. Literally covered with a mass of fiery red flowers from July until frost.

986 CANARY BIRD FLOWER. This handsome annual climber grows 20 feet and is thickly covered with flowers of clear, golden yellow.

988 CYPRESS VINE. A beautiful, rapid growing annual climber, with delicate fern-like foliage and masses of brilliant and graceful star-shaped flowers.

990 SACK BEAN, DOLICHOS, or HYACINTH BEAN. A splendid annual climber, with clusters of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. Is of most rapid growth and stands summer heat well.



GOURDS. Desired for many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Producing odd and interesting fruits. Some varieties grow 20 to 30 feet in a season.

1000 Calabash or Pipe Gourd. Odd-shaped fruit, used in making pipes.

1001 Dipper. Makes an excellent dipper.

1002 Mixed Varieties. Contains a great variety of curious shaped gourds.

995 JAPANESE HOP (Humulus). A rapid growing climber of easy culture; leaves variegated. Will attain a height of 20 to 30 feet in a single season from seed.

997 MOON FLOWER, White (Ipomoea Noctiflora). The Ipomoeas are climbers of rapid growth. If planted in rich soil in a sunny location and given plenty of water will grow to a height of 60 to 70 feet during a single summer and will bear immense fragrant flowers of glistening white 7 to 8 inches across. Flowers open at sunset and close the next morning.

1007 MOON FLOWER, Blue. Of strong, vigorous growth, the plants quickly attains 12 to 15 feet in height. Beautiful flowers of softest blue, shading to white at the throat.

1030 KUDZU VINE, or JACK AND THE BEAN STALK. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth. Roots perennial south of Red River; hardy everywhere. Vines grow 20 to 30 feet.

1380 CINNAMON VINE. A well-known hardy climber; quick grower, with beautiful, glossy, heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers. Postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 50c; \$1.00 per dozen.

1015 MORNING GLORY (Convolvulus). The ever-popular old-fashioned climbing Morning Glory. It has long been a favorite for shading porches, covering screens and similar purposes. It is one of the most free-flowering and rapidly growing plants in cultivation. All Colors Mixed: Packet, 5c.

1040 VELVET BEAN. The Velvet Bean described in the field seed section as a field crop of wonderful value is also unsurpassed as a porch vine, arbor vine or covering for screen.

1025 MORNING GLORY, IMPERIAL JAPANESE. The exquisite beauty of the Japanese Morning Glories, with their innumerable markings and shadings of brilliant colors, command the admiration of all flower lovers. The flowers are 4 to 6 inches across and the vines are strong and robust. All Colors Mixed: Packet, 5c.

1390 MADEIRA VINE. One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly. Postpaid: 10c each; 6 for 50c; \$1.00 per dozen.

GROW FERGUSON'S SWEET PEAS

The Latest Improved Spencer's

Plant In Winter, Early Spring or Early Fall

The delicate beauty and fragrance of the Sweet Pea, coupled with the vigorous growth and large flowers of the newer Spencer sorts, are making this ever-popular flower more and more desirable yearly. In this climate Sweet Peas can be sown either in the early fall, later winter or early in the spring. They should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked.

We have selected from the hundreds of varieties only those we know will give entire satisfaction. Sweet Pea lovers cannot do better than order our full list of gorgeous colored variations from Countess Spencer (No. 844).

Price: Any of the following, unless specially quoted, per packet, 10c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c. One each of the twelve named varieties and of the two mixtures for 75c.

840 America. White ground, heavily striped and flaked with bright crimson.

841 Apple Blossom. Standard, very bright rose, wings primrose with flush of rose.

842 Asta Ohn. Pinkish lavender, large, handsome; a favorite with florists.

843 Captain of the Blues. Violet blue, very handsome, with wavy flowers.

844 Countess Spencer, mother of all the Spencers. The beautifully waved petals with their soft pink color makes it very attractive and admired by all.

846 Elfrida Pearson. The flowers are very large, nicely waved shell pink.

847 Fiery Cross. Intense orange scarlet; one of the finest.

849 King Edward. Scarlet; free bloomer; should be in every collection.

853 Orchid. Lavender suffused with pinky flowers, large and wavy.

854 Othello. Deep maroon; best and largest of the dark varieties.

855 Rosabelle. Glowing rose color, beautifully waved.

856 The President. Dazzling orange.

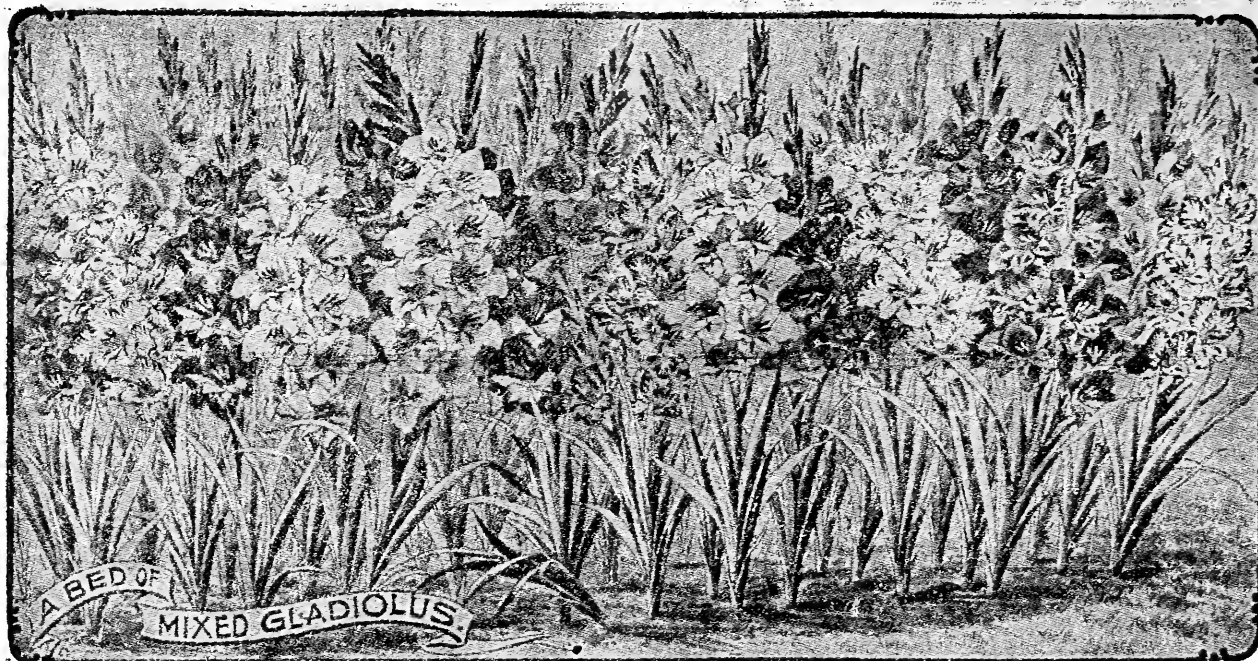
857 Wedgewood. Clear, delicate blue.

858 Ferguson's Special Rainbow Mixture of Spencers, made up from above list, including others of recent introduction. Almost no limit to range of colors.

859 Ferguson's Grandiflora Mixed. This contains all the best named varieties of the Grandiflora type; by keeping the blooms cut you can have Sweet Peas till the first killing frost. Large Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.



The joy we get out of the home we live in is measured by what we put into and around the house and yard we call "home." FERGUSON SEED FARMS spent thousands of dollars improving the seeds that are to be hope of your cherished labors. But Bigger Crops are only a road to better and more beautiful homes. A dollar or two in Flower Seeds will give you, your family and your friends more real thrills of contented joy than a hundred bushels of Corn in the crib. Plant some flowers.



Gladioli are Truly the "Glory of the Garden." You Will Agree if Planted around Your Home. Nothing Seem Quite To Match them in Gorgeous Variegated Colors.

GLADIOLI, or Glory of the Garden

Gladioli are easy to grow. Set the bulbs out in warm sunny beds. Nature does the rest to supply you with a burst of gorgeous flowers. In 6 to 8 weeks after planting our strong well grown, well ripened Gladioli bulbs they will commence flowering and continue for many weeks. Set in good rich soil with the top of the bulbs 2 to 4 inches below the surface. Plant in late winter in succession into late spring. Each bulb produces a tall spike covered with beautiful racemes of flowers blooming from the bottom upwards, of which 6 to 15 may be open at once.

Buy and Plant Gladioli this Spring. We sell thousands of Bulbs every year, the old customers coming back because they remember the pleasure of the previous plantings. We offer a choice selection of new varieties and mixtures that are full of pleasing surprises.

Beautiful Named Varieties

1100 America. Without an exception America is the most beautiful and useful Gladioli yet introduced. Flower spike 2 to 3 feet long, erect with a great number of large spreading blossoms. Color exquisite, soft lavender pink, the same as seen in the most beautiful Orchids. No color like it in any other Gladioli, none so beautiful. Each, 8c; dozen, 75c.

1101 Halley. Delicate salmon-pink predominates with a slight rosy tinge, lower petals have a creamy blotch with a bright red stripe in center. Each, 8c; dozen, 75c.

1102 Kunderd's Ruffled Glory. A new departure in Gladiolas form, a recently developed strain having distinctly and beautifully fluted or ruffled petals. This "Glory" variety is of good size in flower and spike, with long stalks. Color delicate cream pink, with a crimson stripe on each lower petal. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

1103 Mrs. Francis King. A new variety which excites great admiration, both for size of flower and beauty of the flower. The flowers are light scarlet, very large, usually $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter. Each, 8c; dozen, 75c.

1104 Mrs. Frank Pendleton. A magnificent variety which has won various awards on account of its practicability for cutting, as well as for its beauty. Every bud opens up in water fully and perfectly. Flowers are very large and well expanded, of a lovely flushed salmon-pink, with blood-red blotches in the throat. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

1105 Peace (Gross Hybrid). Immense pure white, with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

1106 Schwaben. Yellow Gladioli. The flowers of this striking new Gladiolus are of a pure canary yellow, shaded to a golden yellow center, blotched with a brilliant brownish carmine. Flowers open 6 to 8 at one time. About 20 finely-formed flowers are produced on extremely strong stalks. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

1107 War. A Giant Red Gladiolus. Undoubtedly the largest of all Gladiolus, showing from 4 to 6 open flowers at one time. Color, a deep blood-red, shading to crimson. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

Special Mixtures

1108 Ferguson's Southwest Mixture. This mixture is carefully prepared from named varieties of the most improved types. Particularly rich in shades of white, pink, salmon, orange, yellow and Heliotrope. In buying a mixture you will find it much better if the sizes of the bulbs vary to a considerable degree. The largest bulbs do not always give the best results; in fact, the finest varieties produce rather small or medium sized bulbs. The bulbs, however, should be of blooming age. Ours are. Six for 25c; 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100. Write for prices on larger quantities.

1109 Ferguson's Rainbow Mixture. Similar to the above mixture but having mostly medium to extra large sized bulbs of most popular standard varieties. Will give you a grand burst of early showy flowers of various colors. Postpaid, Six for 40c; 75c per doz; \$5.00 per hundred.

SPECIAL ORDERS

If there is some special flower, bulb, root, vine, etc., that you want, and it is not listed herein, send the order to us and we will get it for you. We are always glad to render special services to our friends and customers.

FALL PLANTED BULBS

Crocus, Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, and many Lillies do best when put out in late fall or early winter. Send for our special Fall Flower Seed catalog. It will be ready in August. Also quotes all the flower seeds that do well when planted in late Summer or Fall. Gladly sent free.

Caladium Bulbs

ELEPHANT'S EAR, or Caladium. One of the most effective foliage plants for the lawn or border. Succeeds best in moist locations.

1350 Large Roots, 6 to 9 inches in circumference. Postpaid: 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

1351 Extra Large Roots, 10 to 12 inches in circumference. Postpaid: 50c each; 6 for \$2.50.

Dahlias.

DAHLIAS. In the following list we offer you a selection of the hardiest, freest-blooming Dahlias in mixture only.

1309 Mixed Dahlias. Includes the most popular double Dahlias in cultivation. Postpaid: Extra Strong Large Roots, 25c each; 6 for \$1.25; \$2.00 per dozen.

1315 Mixed Single Dahlias. Collection of the most popular single Dahlias. Postpaid: Extra Strong Roots, 25c each; 6 for \$1.25; \$2.00 per dozen.

Oxalis

OXALIS (Summer Flowering). These beautiful little plants are very effective in masses or beds and are particularly valuable for edgings. They produce an unbroken row of foliage about one foot high and a continuous show of blooms.

When bulbs are wanted in large quantities, please write for special quotations.

1409 White. 1410 Pink. 1420 Red. Postpaid: Either color, 20c per dozen; \$3.25 per 100.

Flags or Iris

1316 Flags, Iris. "Fleur de Lis" of France and well beloved favorite in every old-time garden, does exceptionally well here in the Southwest. Postpaid: Mixed Colors, 30c each; 5 for \$1.25.

Prices on this Page are Postpaid. When Bulbs are wanted in Large quantities write for special prices.

Ferguson's Beautiful Cannas

The Canna is the flower of the Rich and the Poor,—for everybody because they can be grown so successfully under even ordinary conditions. They will keep your lawns and yards ablaze with bright colors from early summer until the frost comes. For best effect Cannas are planted in beds of two or more varieties.

Postpaid prices (not beyond third zone) on Canna Roots, except where specially quoted below are for each variety. Each, 20c; 5 for 75c; 10 for \$1.35; 50 for \$6.00; 100 for \$10.00. Send for special prices on large lots by express.

PINK SHADES

1218.—*Gladiflora*.—3½ ft. Green Foliage. A real popular beautiful Canna with deep rosy pink petals with edges of gold and a lovely gold throat. Postpaid, Each, 25c,—5, \$1.00;—10, \$1.80;—50, \$8.00;—100, \$15.00.

1221.—*Hungaria*.—3½ ft. A very popular, if not the most popular, pink Canna. Foliage bluish green, very compact. Never burns. Trusses of purest La France pink flowers with satin sheen. Postpaid, Each, 25c;—5, \$1.00;—10, \$1.80;—50, \$8.00;—100, \$15.00.

RED SHADES, GREEN FOLIAGE

1202.—*Chas. Henderson*.—3 to 4 ft. Similar to Dr. Robt. Funke, but flowers have more of an orange red.

1212.—*Flambeau*.—4 to 5 ft. A beautiful tangerine with a border of gold; very striking. An old and very deservedly popular variety, exceedingly striking and gay.

1220.—*Gloriosa*.—A beautiful Canna well named. Flowers bright blood-red margining with deep gold. Foliage very attractive.

1227.—*Italia*.—3 to 4 ft. Magnificent orchid flowers of a bright orange scarlet with a broad golden border.

1240.—*Louisiana*.—5 to 6 ft. A strong, vigorous, tall growing variety. Produces a wealth of vivid scarlet flowers, often measuring 7 inches across.

1241.—*Mephisto*.—4 to 5 ft. Similar to Dr. Robt. Funke, but a richer, truer dragon blood red; attractive.

1243.—*Madame Crozy*.—2½ to 3½ ft. Large rich vermillion trusses of small flowers with petals edged with gold, especially desirable for massing in beds or in groups with other Cannas.

1249.—*Uncle Sam*.—5 to 6 ft. Beautiful dark deep crimson flowers. A very striking variety, the name suggesting the thought of the originator.

1246.—*Richard Wallace*.—3 to 4 ft. Flowers are pale yellow with flecks of pure red; An attractive distinct type.

1204.—*Dr. Robt. Funke*.—Produces large heavy trusses of beauty in rich crimson color. One of the freest blooming of the red small flowered truss type.

TUBEROSES

The Tuberose is a beautiful, pure white, wax like, very sweet-scented flower, growing on tall stems, each stem bearing a dozen or more blossoms. It is fond of light and heat and should not be set out until danger of frost is over. For extra early flowers start the bulbs in pots or in hot-beds and set outside at corn planting time.

1365 **EXCELSIOR PEARL**—First size bulb.—Postpaid: 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

1370 MEXICAN TUBEROSE

These come from the high table land of Central Mexico. They have tall, stiff stems, flowers pure white, single and delightfully fragrant. Postpaid 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

FREE FLOWER SEED

On all orders for \$1.00 or more we send a special collection of Flower Seed free, if requested on your order. We usually send you more flower seed and Garden seed than you order.

BRONZE FOLIAGE

1203.—*David Harum*.—3½ ft. Just as popular as its name suggests Dark bronze foliage. A strong grower and one of the freest blooming Cannas known. Flowers in large trusses, reddish-orange streaked with a deeper red.

1206.—*Egandale*.—4 to 5 ft. Beautiful bronze leaves. Flowers of a peculiarly pleasing shade with erect trusses of currant red. Early and persistent bloomer.

1236.—*King Humbert*.—4 to 5 ft. The grandest and one of the most popular Cannas. This gold medal Canna has been the sensation for 10 years. Has immense, bright scarlet flowers, often streaked with gold.

1244.—*Pacific Beauty*.—3 to 4 ft. A popular bronze foliage Canna with fiery orange flowers having lines of red.

1250.—*Wm. Saunders*.—4 to 5 ft. Is a remarkably beautiful Canna with trusses of clear pure scarlet red.

1255.—*Wyoming*.—4 to 6 ft. A beautiful rich orange red velvety orchid flower, produced in magnificent trusses that stand well above the foliage.

YELLOW SHADES, GREEN FOLIAGE

1200.—*Burbank*.—4 ft. Produces rich Canary orchid type flowers that open like a lily with stiff petals, 4 to 5 inches across. Has a few red spots in the throat.

1208.—*Favorite*.—3 to 5 ft. Produces fine large trusses of small yellow flowers relieved by red spots. Flowers stand high above the foliage.

1215.—*Florence Vaughan*.—4 to 5 ft. Very bright golden yellow flowers spotted with red, often producing attractive variegated red and yellow petals.

1224.—*Indiana*.—5 to 6 ft. Producing large masses of beautiful vivid orange orchid flowers, standing high above the foliage. Desirable for back grounds and blend beautifully with Louisiana in masses.

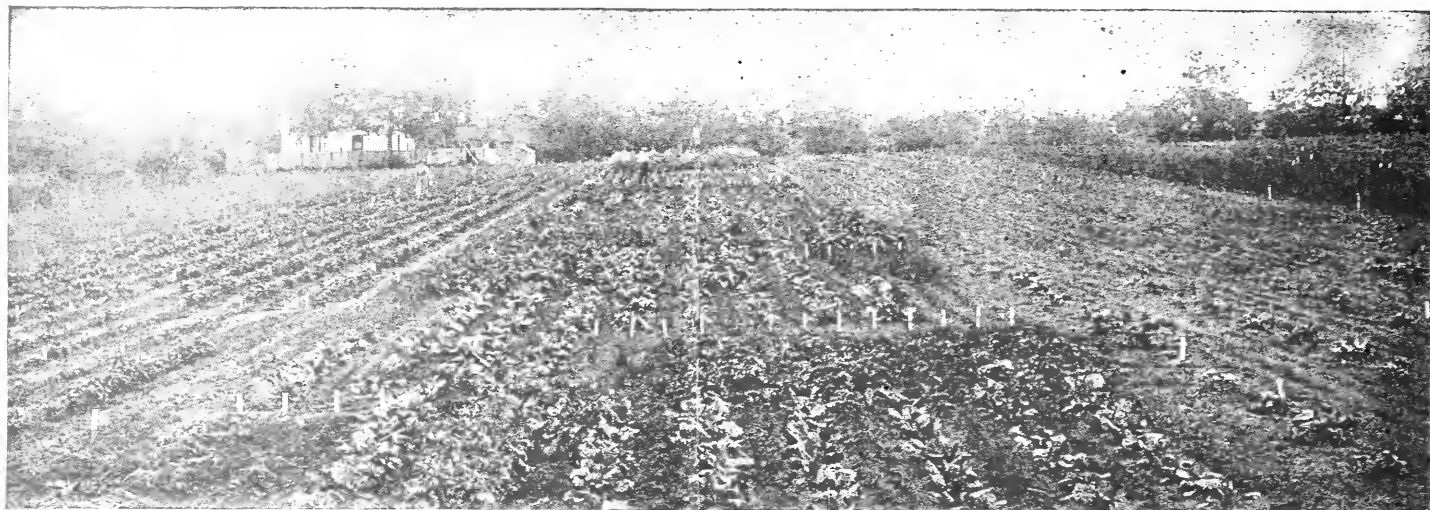
1233.—*Karl Merck*.—4 to 5 ft. A very large pure yellow flower with a tinge of orange, flecked with pink, becoming red at the throat. An old popular favorite.

1245.—*Queen Helene*.—(Or often called Yellow King Humbert.) 4 to 5 ft. An orchid yellow flowering sport out of King Humbert. Has dark green foliage varying to bronze. Large flowers measuring 5 to 7 inches across, of deep rich yellow, blotched and spotted with red.



You Want a Beautiful Bed like this on your Lawn.

FOR 21 years Ferguson has been Operating a Seed-Breeding, Seed-Testing, Seed-Growing Seed Farm Right Here in the Center of the Southwest, in Order That He Might add a Measure of Safety, Certainty and Reliability to the Information About the Seed He Supplies to His Customers to Plant.



ONE OF FERGUSON'S TRIAL GROUNDS where Vegetable and Flower Seed Stocks are Field Tested for Type, Purity and Adaptation to the Southwestern Climate.

FERGUSON SEED FARMS

Better Seed Seedsmen to the Southwest
Sherman, Texas, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.



A Corner in One of Ferguson's Black Land Flower and Vegetable Seed Trial Grounds.